The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28622—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1891.

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as mother's milk and agrees with all Infants and Invalids.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 13
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
SIAM	3938	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th Dec.
ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
THAMES	4075	800	W. A. Seaton	9th "
CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd "
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
THAMES	4075	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
VIENNA	2257	700	E. Crewe	20th "
ROME	5011	1000	A. J. Daniel	27th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
ASSAM	3938	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
ASSAM	3938	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th "
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
ASSAM	3938	500	G. W. F. Browne.	14th "

The steamers marked H. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st Dec.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	28th
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th December 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wines.

Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-Tariff.

Special Reduction on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following of other First Class Steamers will LEAV BOMBAY:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
ORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

ARI for	To sail.
sailing NO	On the 12th Jan., 1892.

For Books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Steamer House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1891.

P. & O. HUNGARIAN S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
FELIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.
VICTOR	C. Boehringer	4,600	750	1st Feb. '92

Doctors and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Doperis.	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Millis	3,900	550	24th Dec. 91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 1, 1891.

BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	End of Dec. for Marseilles and Hull.
EMPRESS OF THE EAST	3200	Early in Feb. for Marseilles and Cardiff.
ANNIE BARROW	3085	Middle of Feb. for Plymouth.
MARY BEYTS	3790	End of Feb. for Plymouth.
MINNA CRAIG	4700	Early in March for Marseilles and Cardiff.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

There is a Surgeon and Stewardess.

There are spacious passenger Cabins and Saloons amidship.

The Cabins and Saloons in all the Steamers are on upper decks.

For full particulars Apply to

Messrs. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all Towns of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

ONWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied to any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident and Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Agency and Money Agency transacted.

Information free on application.

Offices, 13, Rampart Row.
and 9, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 26th December, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 23rd December, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 27th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomorah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st December, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
Calcutta. Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3385	about 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3389	" 23rd "
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	" 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

THE s. s. "INCHLONGA," is expected to ARRIVE from MOULMEIN, on or about the 16th instant, with a full CARGO of TIMBER in SQUARES and SCANTLINGS, &c., and will DISCHARGE in the stream off Cross Island. CONSIGNESS are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay, and unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the Timber will be landed at Gunpowder Bunder at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whisky is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious full mellow flavour much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, Cash, Rs. 24; Credit, Rs. 26-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Bottle Rs.	3 6	3 14
" ½ " "	2 0	2 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES.

ADVANCED PRICES IN THE HOME MARKET.

MESSRS. POMMERY & GRENO, HEIDSIECK, and other Firms have increased the Price of their Champagnes 10s. per Case, and there is considerable probability of a further advance at no distant period.

TREACHER & Co. fortunately secured a supply of Champagnes at the Old Rates, and for present Orders are enabled to quote as below:—

		Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884)	bottles	64	0	71	0
Do. do. do.	½ "	37	0	41	0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)	bottles	57	0	63	0
Do. do. do.	½ "	33	0	37	0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	63	0	70	0
Do. do.	½ "	36	0	41	0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.	bottles	70	0	79	0
Do. do. do.	½ "	37	0	41	8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	54	0	60	0
Do. do. do.	½ "	30	0	33	0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	62	0	69	0
Do. do. do.	½ "	35	0	39	0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	65	0	72	0
Do. do.	½ "	37	8	42	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	30	0	33	0
Do. do. do.	½ "	18	0	20	0

SUBJECT TO ADVANCE WITHOUT ADVICE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED

MECHANICAL TOYS!
MECHANICAL TOYS!!!

A LARGE COLLECTION SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 200 each.

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

TOYS!

TOYS!!
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Skin Horses.	Masks.	Screw Drums.
Rocking Horses.	Sabres.	Tambourines.
Tricycle Horses.	Surprise Boxes.	Skin Bows.
Stone Buildings.	Boats.	Cups and Bowls.
Fur Sheep.	Baby Cradles.	Skin Caws.
Fur Goats.	Pop Guns.	&c., &c.
Violins.		

LIONS!
LIONS!!
TIGER!
TIGER!!
DOLLS!
DOLLS!!

Jointed Dolls.	Boy Dolls.	Changing Faces Dolls.
Musical Dolls.	Fine Model Dolls.	Dressed Dolls.
Cleansable Dolls.	Washable Dolls.	China Dolls.
Waxed Dolls.	Kid Body Dolls.	&c., &c.
Papa Mama Dolls.	Patent Dolls.	

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-country Orders are promptly executed.

IMPROVED—MAXIMUM CAPACITY. MINIMUM WEIGHT.

BEST LONDON MADE BAGS FOR TRAVEL.

THE MAIL
THE TIMES
THE PULLMAN

SPECIAL XMAS SHIPMENT.
From Rs. 24-8.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RELIABLE GOODS IN THE EAST.

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK & BAG IMPORTERS, } BOMBAY.

XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR CARDS!
XMAS PRESENTS!
XMAS NOVELTIES!
XMAS SWEETS!

MADON, SONS AND CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

SUITABLE AND SELECT

PRESENTS FOR ALL AGES, FROM THE BABE TO THE OCTOGENARIAN.

OUR SHOW

OF CHRISTMAS CARDS, TOYS, FANCY SWEETS, CRACKERS, AND ALL CHRISTMAS REQUIREMENTS IS

UNSURPASSED.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDERS
VICTORIA HOUSE, BYCULLA;
ORIENTAL BANK BUILDING, FORT,
AND
TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FOR EVENING DRESS.

GENTS' TWO BUTTON WHITE KID Gloves	pair	Rs.	1 8
RICH SPUN SILK SOCKS, Embroidered	pair	"	4 0
BLACK SILK or SATIN BOWS, Fasten back or Front		"	1 4
RICH SILK, HEMSTITCHED Handkerchiefs, Plain, or Spot Borders	3 for	"	5 8
BLACK, BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, Embroidered Silk Fronts	per pair	"	2 4
18 Ct. GOLD ON IVORY FRONT STUDS	Set of 3	"	2 12

PACKING FREE. } CASH OR V. P. P. { PACKING FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

	Cash.	Credit.
Quarts Rs.	35	39
Pints "	19	21

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.

Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed. Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
30TH PERFORMANCE
BY THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.
THE LARGEST, STRONGEST, AND BEST OPERA COMPANY
That ever visited India.
TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22ND,
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL DRAMA,
"EAST LYNN."
MISS FANNY STANLEY,
in Her Great Impersonation of
LADY ISABEL
AND
MADAME VINE.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23RD,
By Special Request, and for the Last Time,
"PAUL JONES."
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24TH,
First Production of our
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
HARLIQUIN, SINBAD THE SAILOR, OR BLUE BEARD AND HIS SEVEN WIVES.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.
ADMISSION :—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4. Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. In consequence of so great an expenditure as Rs. 20,000 incurred for the production of this Grand Pantomime there will be no 8 anna seats except to Military and Navy in Uniform, who will be admitted at half-price to Second Stalls and Pit only. Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.
Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m
Also at D. MACROPOLO'S, where Tickets can be had for all parts of the house.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

THE
SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT
WILL BE HELD
ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1892.
In the presence of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS,
In the
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

MANY of the leading Amateurs of Bombay have kindly promised their assistance, and the Programme will be published at an early date.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE MALA REAL PORTUGUEZA Line S. S. "IBO," 1,060 tons, Captain COSTA, will leave as above on SATURDAY, 2nd January, taking Cargo and Passengers for Lamoo, Mombassa, Ibo, Mozambique, Quillimane, Delagoa Bay, &c., to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohlla, Mandvie.

S. S. "EDEN HALL" ARRIVED
21st December, 1891.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain CROWDER will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & CO.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st December, 1891.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 26th and 28th December, 1891, these days being the Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881. FRIDAY the 25th being Christmas day, as also on THURSDAY, 31st December. The 1st January (being New Year's day.)

BOMBAY ART UNION.

SANCTIONED by the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. For the PURCHASE OF PICTURES at the Exhibition next February.
TICKETS ONE RUPEE EACH
Obtainable at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India; The Bombay Presidency Association; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Royal Bombay Yacht Club; Messrs. D.B. Dinshaw and Co; Bombay Circulating Library, Book Department, No. 3, opposite to General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
of 105 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S. W.
BOMBAY DEPOT,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above DEPOT will be CLOSED on the 25th December, being CHRISTMAS DAY, and on the 30th and 31st idem, for the Annual Stock taking.
for the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited,

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICES of MOTION to the following effect will be placed before the SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation, called for WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3-30 p. m.
By Grattan Geary, Esq., That the communication from Government with the reply of the Government of India on the subject of the Police charges, be recorded.
That the President be requested to inform Government that the Corporation are prepared to accept the proposal therein made, provided that the said arrangement shall be permanent.
That a Committee be appointed to consider the possibility of reducing the expenditure on the Force under the scheme of re-organization.
By Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq., 1. That the letter of the Government of Bombay, No. 6333, dated 30th November 1891, with the reply of the Government of India, be recorded.
2. That the Committee which drew the Memorial of the Government of India be requested to draw an appeal to the Secretary of State against the decision of the Government of India.
3. That, Government be informed that, the scheme for the re-organization of the Police ought to be entirely reconsidered, in the light of the results of the new census, and that a Committee composed of qualified men should be nominated for the purposes of such reconsideration.

H. WINFORD BARROW.
Municipal Secretary.
ombay, Municipal Offices, 21st December, 1891.

RUPEE PACKETS
OF
XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS,
CONTAINING 8, 12, 16, AND 24, CHOICE CARDS.
EVERY CARD GOOD AND SUITABLE FOR SENDING OUT.
EVERY PACKET WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE.
CARDS IN HUNDREDS OF UNIQUE STYLES.
FROM HALF ANNA, UPWARDS.

S. L. NORMAN & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

NUT TO CRACK!

NUT CRACKERS, Nickle Plated, best Quality, in various Patterns, have just arrived. Price from Re. 1 to Rs. 3-8.

NICKLE PLATED CORK SCREWS.

SOME 40 varieties of this useful instrument are unpacked. Prices from Annas 6 to Rs. 9 each.

CHAMPAGNE TAPS.

A Selected Assortment just to hand, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6.

CHAMPAGNE NIPPERS.
From Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

MADON, SONS, & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TOYS! TOYS!!

JUST UNPACKED a most magnificent Selection of the latest kind of Toys in numerous varieties, moderately priced.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
MONS. LAMBERT D'ARC'S
MARIONETTES.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF
BRIGADIER GENERAL BUDGEN,
AND THE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.
GRAND ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THE GORGEOUS PANTOMIME
OF
"BLUE BEARD,"
OR
THE MYSTERIES OF THE BLUE CHAMBER.
Surpassing in Splendour anything ever seen, with new Figures and Scenery.
Selection by the Band at Intervals.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Front Seats..... Rs. 2
Second 1
Back ..... As. 8.
Soldiers in uniform will be admitted half-price to Second and Back Seats only on this night.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

WANTED, A COMPETENT PIANIST.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.
A CONCERT
In aid of the funds of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
WILL BE HELD AT THE
APOLLO BUNDER ROOMS
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22ND DEC., at 9 P.M.
VOCALISTS.—MRS. NIXON, MISS TUDBALL, MISS WALLER, MR. THELENBERG AND MR. F. J. CLARK.
INSTRUMENTALISTS.—Miss PEDRAZA, HERR SCHMUCK MR. F. W J. VINING AND MR. M. T. CARROLL.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 2; Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.
Tickets may be had at the Y. M. C. A. ROOMS and at the Doors.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

FCORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico-Peliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.
His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.
Price List free on application. To Messes, Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

F. CORNAGLIA,
CONFECTIONER and CATERER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
1, MAIN STREET, CAMP, POONA.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.
COME AND SEE
The splendid assortment of
JEWELLERY
AND
CU RIOS, SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.
BEST COLLECTION OF
THE LUCKY MOONSTONE
JEWELLERY, AT CHEAPEST PRICES
OFFERED IN TOWN.
DO NOT FAIL,
Before purchasing your Christmas Presents, to visit the establishment
of
A. BHICAJEE & COMPANY,
SIRDAR'S MANSIONS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

COMMODIOUS STEAM LAUNCH
FOR PLEASURE PARTIES
AVAILABLE ON SHORT NOTICE
AT REASONABLE RATES.

CUMMINS' PATENT,
GUARANTEED
COTTON BALING PRESSES.
OUTTURN FROM 200 TO 400 BALES PER DAY
ADVANTAGES.
COST OF HOOP, FUEL, GUNNY, AND LABOUR
REDUCED 35 TO 45 PER CENT.
MEASUREMENT OF BALES
REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.
400 LBS. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.
500 LBS. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET.
The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps no hard side.
BALES 300, 400, 500, OR 800 POUNDS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.
Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf of the Firm.
A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 1500 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપટુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

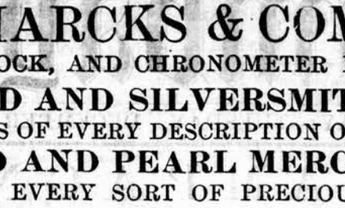
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL;

D. MACROPOLO'S



GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the :—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	" " "	4	0
Finos Lady	" " "	3	8
Alpha	" " "	2	8
Prince Boris	" " "	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	" " "	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881 :—

Rothschilds	per box of	50	Rs.	20
Regal del Principe	" "	25	"	7-8
Regal dela Reina	" "	25	"	6
Trabucos	" "	25	"	3
Caliope	" "	50	"	5
Semirami	" "	100	"	10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras o pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4	
Do. " 2 " " "	4	0	
Do. " 3 " " "	3	8	

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

'Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0	
Do. " 2 100 "	3	8	

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITT LE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITECAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & CO.'s
CHAMPAGNE
Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per
doz. qts.
Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.
" 25 per 2 " pints.
FROM
DENISON & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SUB-AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.
Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyors-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.
The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1883	£309,090	0 0
" 1885	£288,156	0 0
" 1886	£355,039	0 0
" 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to ..... } £3,473,114 5
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £6,161,508 13 1

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,937,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,497 9 2
1879	£4,360,695 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at 55, 60, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, the year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.
SPECIAL FEATURES!
1. ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.—52 Bonuses have been declared and the average annual return in actual cash has been over Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.
2. FINANCIAL STRENGTH.—The Accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the Total Risks assuming. In addition to this there is £[illegible] capital.
3. ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT.—The Expenses for last year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.
The Universal is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in India.
CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL and other FUNDS
£477,774-12-10 on the 31st December, 1890.
NO FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE
IN THE EVENT OF DISCONTINUANCE.
EACH Payment under the Limited Premium System securing
PROPORTIONATE SUM ASSURED
AND
PROPORTIONATE BONUS,
POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES,
Unconditional and Payable to Bearer, being issued with each Premium.
FIXED SURRENDER VALUES.
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
AND
BONUS ADDITIONS.
RATES MODERATE.
EURASIAN LIVES ARE TAKEN AT THE SAME RATES AS FOR EUROPEANS.
ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS (NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF THE GROSS) INVESTED IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.
CLAIMS PAYABLE AFTER ONE MONTH ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Intending Assurers are Invited to Note that this year being the Bonus Year, all Policies on WITH PROFIT Scale effected during this month of December will rank for a FULL YEAR'S BONUS.
Prospectus, Deed of Trust, and all necessary Information may be obtained on Application to
BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl [illegible]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" [illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	[illegible]

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, Adjourned Meeting, 3-30 p.m.
Evening Party at Pedder Road, 9 p.m.
Indian Rifle Association, Bayley Contest.
Prize Distribution, St. Peter's Girls' School, 5 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Concert, Apollo Bunder, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Mon. D'Aro's Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Eden Hall (s), from Liverpool; Assam (s), Aden; and Deccan (s), Mauritius.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Pemba sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club on the evening of the 31st instant, (New Year's Eve).

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The publication of the results of the Matriculation Examination, which were to be declared yesterday, have been postponed till to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Melpomene, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p. m., on Wednesday, the 23rd inst.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Eduljee Darashah Reporter, B.A., LL. B., who successfully passed the recent examination, was admitted as a Solicitor of the Court.

THE LIBERAL CRICKET CLUB ON TOUR.—This club has this day started on its annual tour to some of the districts of Guzerat, such as Bulsar, Navsari, &c., to play a series of matches. The team is consisted of some of the best players of Bombay Clubs.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Bombay Philharmonic Society have fixed the date of their next concert for Tuesday, January 26, when Haydn's "Creation" will be given by about 100 performers with orchestra and organ.

A LUNATIC.—Hirjeebhoy Bhicajee, a Parsee youth of eighteen, was yesterday declared a lunatic, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Mr. Richardson, on the testimony of Dr. Sidney Smith, the Police Surgeon, who from his examination found the unfortunate lad to be suffering from insanity. Hirjeebhoy was remanded to the cells pending the receipt of instructions from Government, for his admission to the Colaba Asylum.

A SUCCESSFUL STUDENT AND AUTHOR.—The Very Rev. Father Aniceto M. De Souza, D.D., who having successfully passed his examination for the Degrees of B.D., D.D., and D.C.L., at the Propaganda Fide College, Rome, returned here, on Saturday, on his way to Goa, by the Austro-Hungarian s. s. Imperatrix. The reverend gentleman during his stay in Rome published a work on "the Infallibility of Pope," and dedicated it to his countrymen at large.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-30 p.m., the following programme:—

Quadrille	Pantomime	Coote.
Overture	Hans Heiling	Marschner.
Reminiscences of the Gaiety		Meyer Lutz.
Selection	Doris	Cellier.
Valse	Love's Dreamland	Roeder.
Galop	Wonne trunken	Faust.

THE MAHIM SANDS MURDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Bhow Mahadoo was again placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of murdering Ina Sirvan, aged 18 years, on the night of Thursday, the 10th inst. The Coroner's inquest on the body having not been as yet concluded, Inspector Jones asked for a postponement, and the Magistrate accordingly adjourned the case until the 4th proximo in order to enable the Public Prosecutor to take up the case.

GAMBLERS.—Before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Inspector Stanford brought up a *Purdasee*, named Dayal Hurri, and fifteen others on a charge of gambling, on Sunday evening. The evidence of the prosecuting officer showed that the prisoners were apprehended on a warrant in a room situated to the rear of the National Bank, where they were gambling with shells, and the police surprised them and seized Rs. 1-3-5. The four pleaded guilty, whilst the rest denied the charge. The Magistrate fined them Rs. 3 each.

A DISHONEST SON.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Dhonda Annajee, a Hindu lad, about 12 years of age, was charged with stealing gold beads, valued at Rs. 20, from his mother's box. The accused separated the beads from a necklet and sold them to Keshow Jamnadass and others for a petty sum of money, which he spent in eating and drinking. He was sentenced to receive ten stripes. Keshow Jamnadass and another Bania were charged with purchasing stolen property from a minor (first accused). They were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

LOOWANA SOOKHVARDHAK SAMAJ.—Under the presidentship of Mr. Kanji Purshotam a public meeting of the Loowana Sookhvardhak Samaj was held last Sunday night, in the Halai Loowana Majanwadi, where a large number of Halai, Ghogharee, and Catchhee Loowana communities' members were present. After having been proposed by Mr. Damodardas Amersi Adhia and seconded by Mr. Chagan Kheraj it was unanimously resolved to elect Messrs. Laljee Ramjee, Madhavji Dharsi, and Damodar Ratonsi Somani as delegates for the next Indian National Congress. After a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting was dissolved.

ILLEGAL SALE OF DANGEROUS DRUGS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Mahomedan, named Syed Nazarally, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate with selling *koshamba* without a license from the Collector of Customs at the Mahim Fair, on Saturday last. The accused pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 5. Before the same Magistrate Dariasha, a Mahomedan, was also charged with selling *ganja*, at the Mahim Fair, on Saturday morning, in contravention to the Abkari Act. The accused pleaded not guilty and contended that the *ganja* was for his own consumption and not for sale. He did not know how the marked money came into his pocket. He gave a quantity of *ganja* to an Abkari sepoy free of charge. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME TREAT.—An entertainment is announced to be given at the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home this evening which should prove interesting to subscribers as well as the poor people to be benefitted by it. The entertainment commences at half-past three in the afternoon and will continue for four hours. First, a money gift will be given to each of the widows who will also be given a blanket or an article of dress as they desire. A service of tea will follow and thereafter the children and grandchildren of the inmates of the house will indulge in games. To add to the amusement of the poor people, a small concert party has been organized by Mrs. Squire; and both she and Miss Tudball will sing. All subscribers, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, are invited to be present.

FALSE IMPERSONATION.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged Doolajee Thukaram, *alias* Master Tatia, with personating a Municipal servant on the 15th instant. Thackersey Megjee doing business at Dubra Street, Mandvie, appeared as the first complainant and accused the prisoner of obtaining Rs. 5-9 from him under the assumption of being an assistant to Mr. Pundlik Ganesh, an engineer in the Bombay Municipality. The prisoner represented he had been instructed to carry out certain drain connections, to the complainant's premises, for which the above charges would be incurred. The money was advanced to the official who passed a receipt for it. Several other complainants came forward with the same story. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the pecuniary transactions, and alleged he was sent to the complaining witnesses by a certain Shewram Tatia on the morning of his embarkation for Oorun. Pundlik Ganesh was called and denied the accused's representation. The Magistrate convicted him of the offence on the evidence, and sentenced him to undergo two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

SERIOUS ASSAULT BY A SYCE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Govind Rajaram, a syce, living in his master's stable at Khetwadi, was charged by Inspector Nelmes before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting one Maloo Sabajee with a large heavy stick used in grinding [illegible]. It appeared that the accused was about six [illegible] ago boarding with the complainant. Some[illegible] the accused left the boarding-house and went [illegible]where. He owed Rs. 8 to the complainant who frequently demanded his money from the accused who always put him off on some pretence. On Saturday the complainant called on the accused and once more demanded the sum due to him, when the accused asked the complainant to call at his stable on Sunday for the money. On Sunday, the complainant called as requested at the stable, when the accused refused to pay him, saying that he had then no money to spare. As complainant insisted on having his money, the accused asked him to wait while he brought the money from an adjoining room. So saying, he went off and returned with the stick with which he dealt a serious blow on the back of the complainant's head inflicting a deep wound about two and a half inches in length. He then struck him another blow breaking the left arm, after which he ran away. He bled profusely from the head and fainted from loss of blood. The accused was seen running away by a police sepoy who arrested him on suspicion and took him back to the stable, when he found the complainant lying unconscious on the ground. The policeman took the accused before Mr. Nelmes, who ordered the complainant to be removed to the J. J. Hospital. The accused in his defence stated that he had a scuffle with the complainant in which the complainant fell down when his head violently knocked against a stone and his arm struck on a bucket. The Magistrate disbelieved the accused's story and sentenced him to fifteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE COURSE OF PARSEE CHARITY.

AT the public meeting of Parsees held on Sunday last, at "Allbless Baug," with a view to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, in moving the first proposition for the insertion of a memorandum regarding Mr. Petit's charities in the books of the "Punchayet, Trustees" Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., traced the course of Parsee charity for the last two centuries and a half.

Mr. Sorabjee said: Gentlemen,—It is now about two and a half centuries since our people commenced to live in this island of Bombay, and during that long period many Zoroastrian men and women have performed memorable deeds of benevolence and charity for the good of their community, and for the good of other people around them. We have heard and read in connection with this the names of such men as Dady Sett and Sorabjee Rediman. The work of benevolence in former days were generally confined to the construction of fire-temples, towers of silence, places for caste-feasts, dharmsallas, wells, and gifts of food to the poor. During a later generation Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, our first baronet, gave an improved turn to Parsee charities. He gave to the City public hospitals and asylums for the sick and the infirm, cause-ways, and schools, and otherwise assisted by his wealth the progress of education, science, and arts. He thus made a great name for himself, and helped our community to be better known and esteemed in the civilized world. Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy followed in his revered father's footsteps, and then we had Sir Cowasjee Jehangier whose great charities flowed in the same direction. Sett Merwanjee Framjee Pandey gave us a convalescent home and other charitable buildings, and only little more than a year ago, the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy gave us an educational institution, the good fruits of which, I have no doubt, will be seen in the improved prosperity of our people, within ten or fifteen years from this time. To these names of our principal benefactors we have to add to-day the name of the late Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and have to place it with all honors among the archives of our community. You have heard the details of Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit's charities. Prominent among them is the orphanage bearing the name of his lamented son. By it Mr. Nusserwanjee has provided a want which existed and was felt by our community. Such an orphanage could not have been established without the very large gift such as he has made. He not only gave for the object the enormous sum of ten lakhs of rupees in money and in properties, but personally worked in its organization and management in all its details, at a great sacrifice of his health, time, and comfort. We are therefore under a double obligation to his memory. He had a refined understanding, and understood well the evils of indiscriminate charity. He therefore never supported men and women who, he knew, can be made to support themselves. He resolved and firmly adhered to the resolution that no children should be admitted into the orphanage who had not lost both their parents. The poor, like all of us, have their duties to perform towards their children, and Mr. Nusserwanjee would not permit the poorest man or woman who can work to be free from the responsibilities of maintaining and looking after his or her offspring. He knew that his duties towards his community required that every care should be taken so that people shall not be tempted to forsake their habits of self-support and independence, and he always worked with that end clearly in view. He gave board and lodging to the orphans, but did not forget to bestow on them literary as well as industrial education so that in after life these children may be able to support themselves with ease and self-respect. All honor to him for adopting such wise course. I am sure the resolution I have proposed will meet with the unanimous approval of you all.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL QUESTION.

A MEETING of prominent Mahomedan gentlemen belonging to Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon, in the chambers of Mr. Mir Sarfrazally, barrister-at-law, Meadows Street, to consider and adopt measures for the proper burial of the unclaimed dead bodies of Mahomedans in hospitals.

On the motion of Mr. Mir Sarfrazally, seconded by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, the chair was occupied by Kazee Shaik Mahomed Saheb Moorge.

Mr. Mir Sarfrazally, in explaining the object for which the meeting was convened, said that the unclaimed bodies of the Mahomedans who died in the hospitals were dissected by the students of the Grant Medical College. After the operation on the bodies, the limbs of each separate individual were not buried together, but were scattered about, the limbs of different bodies being all mixed together. Some of the limbs of the bodies were carried away by the students and sometime ago it had been brought to their notice that a body of a Mahomedan, was, instead of being buried in the ground, disposed of by fire, owing to some mistake in the identification of the body. Such an incident was much calculated to wound the religious susceptibilities of the Mahomedans. They should, therefore, take proper steps to put a stop to the bodies being dissected and disposed of in future in such an objectionable manner as to call forth a protest from the Mahomedan community. The Queen's Proclamation of 1858 protected the freedom of every religion, and if they would adopt proper measures their religious grievance would be redressed and their good object secured. There was no law which necessitated the dead bodies of unclaimed Mahomedans being dissected, and Mr. Mir Sarfrazally thought that it would be better to first address a memorial to the head of the Grant Medical College than to move the Government. Before moving the Government, Mr. Sarfrazally suggested that if they would respectfully approach the proper authority he felt sure that their complaint would be listened to.

Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan supported the suggestion of Mr. Mir Sarfrazally, and on his (Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan's) motion it was resolved to address a petition to Dr. Grey, Principal of the Grant Medical College, requesting him to stop the dissection of the bodies of unclaimed Mahomedans, who died in the hospital, and requesting him to hand over the dead bodies to such Mahomedans who might willingly ask to dispose of the bodies for burial in accordance with their religious customs. On the motion of Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, supported by the chairman, a committee was appointed to address a memorial to Dr. Grey. Kazee Mahomed Saheb Moorge was appointed president and Mr. Hajee Aga Jaincol Abde Shirazi was appointed vice-president of the committee. Messrs. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, Mir Sarfrazally, barrister, Abdoola Meherally Dharamsey, solicitor, Kazee Ismael Marina, and Khodani Goolam Hoosein Rogay, and Moulvi Hakim Mirza Mahomed were appointed secretaries of the committee, which was authorised to take such other steps and make arrangements as might to them seem proper. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Sarfrazally for the use of his chambers for the meeting. On the motion of Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE MARIONETTES AT THE RINK.

As will be seen from the advertisement there will be a grand fashionable assembly to-night at the Rink, under the distinguished presence and patronage of Brigadier-General Budgen, and Officers of the Garrison. Mons. D'Arc's Marionettes have grown in such public favour, that the public will be glad to know that Mons. D'Arc intends staying over the Christmas holidays as very seldom we have so pretty and unique an entertainment here. The grand pantomime of "Blue Beard" is really a marvel of splendour and the money that has been so lavishly spent on them must have been very great, and we hope Mons. D'Arc will meet with the success he deserves.

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

ON Friday a considerable number of people assembled near the close of Mr. Inverarity's speech, which, though not remarkable as an oratorical display, was noticeable for its vigorous insistence upon the main points of Mr. Jacob's story. There was some interest, too, later in the day taken in the discussion on the admission of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's evidence and the badgering of the witnesses called to speak to Jacob's whereabouts on the morning of 27th July.

On the case being resumed Mr. Inverarity continued his speech for the defence. He dealt with the events of July 21st, and the subsequent conduct of Jacob, showing his perfect *bona fides* in the matter. On the morning of the 21st Jacob saw the Nizam, and, according to the theory for the defence, it was necessary to have a formal rejection of the diamond, and for Jacob to leave Hyderabad in order to lend colour to the idea that the Nizam was not going to take the stone. What Jacob did after that interview was, counsel submitted, very much in his favour. If he had formed any dishonest intention, would he have telegraphed to Messrs. Kilburn saying the stone was rejected? He submitted not. At that time Jacob did not know the reason why the rejection had been made, and he did not know till the evening, when he saw Abid. Then he went to see Mrs. Abid, and counsel ventured to say the Jury would entirely disbelieve Mrs. Abid's account of what took place there. Counsel analysed Mrs. Abid's statements on the point, and asked whether they were likely. Jacob asserted that Mrs. Abid told him he had better see her husband, who would arrange the matter. It was clear Abid must have seen his wife before Jacob saw her, because she knew the diamond had been rejected, and she suggested her husband would be able to arrange the matter. Counsel read the statements made by Jacob in his long telegram to the Nizam as to what took place at the subsequent interview with Abid, when he alleged the diamond was taken for forty lakhs and said there was circumstantiality about the statements that he made. It was impossible Jacob could have invented them. He maintained that the Burra Begum referred to in the telegram was the Nizam's mother. The title, it was matter of notoriety, went to the elder widow of the reigning house, and as to the seven lakhs of rupees referred to as being in Abid's hands, counsel suggested that native princes always kept private hoards in their palaces, and that in this case Abid would be the most likely person to have charge of that fund. Explaining why Jacob's second telegram to Messrs. Kilburn was sent from Gungawaram, counsel said the interview with Abid took place in the evening. Jacob left by the morning train at half past seven, and Gungawaram was the first place the train stopped at for any length of time. An additional reason was that Jacob had been told the transaction was to be kept secret. The Minister was to know nothing about it, and could the Jury believe that in a place like Hyderabad the Minister could not obtain information of anything at all important that went through the telegraph office? Was it likely that Jacob sent that telegram to Messrs. Kilburn unless he really believed the Nizam would take the stone for forty lakhs? The fact of sending the telegram saying, "Secure a draft if favourable," was the exercise of his option of taking the stone, and Messrs. Kilburn's communicated his message to Messrs. Pittar, Leverson and Co., who would have been in a position to sue Jacob for the hundred and fifty thousand pounds. What did Jacob get by doing that? He did not know the rate of exchange when he telegraphed, and it turned out that it left over from twenty-three lakhs, roughly speaking two lakhs and twenty-five thousand. Out of that sum Jacob would have had to pay one lakh to Mr. Tremearne. He would have been unable to pay Abid's commission of two lakhs odd, at the rate of ten per cent., so that not only would he have had nothing left for himself, but he would have had to pay more than he made out of the transaction. Jacob had a lakh and fifty thousand at that time in his possession, and he produced it in Court now after having paid the large amount he had had to pay in this prosecution, and that entirely got rid of the suggestion that he had a temptation to take the money. All he stood to lose, all it was pretended he would lose, was the two thousand pounds forfeit money, and the two hundred insurance money he would have had to pay in any case. Did the Jury think he would do an act of the kind alleged to save a paltry sum of thirty thousand rupees—he said paltry, because it was paltry compared with the profit Jacob made in his dealings with the Nizam—when by doing so he would destroy the confidence of the Nizam and ruin his business with every other native prince in India? Coming next to the telegram sent by Jacob whilst on the journey between Hyderabad and Calcutta, counsel contended the messages both to Messrs. Kilburn and to Abid were all in Jacob's favour. He pointed out that the Nizam never telegraphed during the time the journey occupied to stop payment of the money in the Bank, and he accounted for the vagueness of the terms of the telegrams to Abid by saying the matter was to be kept secret, and Abid would understand the messages thoroughly well. In the last of these messages, too, Jacob spoke of his being hardly pushed. Would he have put in those words if he knew he had misappropriated the property of another? and were they not precisely what a man would say who was demanding prompt payment of money due to him? As to the telegram of July 26th from Abid, saying the deposit money must be returned immediately, according to agreement, before any question of expenses could be entertained, Mr Inverarity asserted nothing whatever had been said about the expenses. Abid had said that the telegram was sent, because Jacob had not remitted the money as he promised, but Abid said at Hyderabad that Jacob promised to return the money three days after arriving at Calcutta, and inasmuch as Jacob only arrived in Calcutta on the 26th July, a Sunday, he had no opportunity of returning the money. Abid's reason being untrue, Mr. Inverarity suggested that the true reason why the telegram was sent was, that the Minister had found out what was going on, and had told the Nizam he should not buy the diamond for forty lakhs, and if he did the Minister would tell the Resident, and therefore the Nizam, finding he could not carry through the matter, secretly sent a telegram saying the money must be refunded. There was a dispute as to when that telegram was read by Jacob. He would assume Jacob opened and read it the moment he received it at six in the morning, and he submitted that if Jacob believed the Nizam had authorized the offer of forty lakhs, there was no dishonesty on his part in not attending to the telegram and not returning the money. Jacob said he had a contract with the Nizam which the Nizam could not back out of without Jacob's consent, and Jacob could not back out without the consent of Messrs. Pittar, Leverson and Company. But as a matter of fact Jacob said he did not read the telegram till after the money had been remitted, though he (Mr. Inverarity) contended even if he had done so he was not bound to attend to it.

Referring next to Jacob's long explanatory telegram to the Nizam, counsel said Jacob wanted to keep the custom of the Nizam, and therefore he offered to let him have the diamond at cost price plus expenses. It would be asked why that offer was not accepted, and he (Mr. Inverarity) would say that it was because it would be just as distasteful to the British Government for twenty or twenty-three lakhs to be laid out on a single stone of forty-six. It was only a question of degree. Arguing next upon the contention that Jacob did not read the telegram asking for a refund till after the money had been remitted, counsel said Jacob was asleep when the message was brought. He was wakened, signed the receipt, and went to sleep again, and when he got up he overlooked the telegram. Mr. Cheetham was mistaken in saying Jacob was with him continuously from ten o'clock till after twelve on the 27th July, and happily he should be able to prove Jacob was at another place between those hours. He maintained that Jacob showed Mr. Cheetham the telegram from Abid on the occasion of his second visit that morning, and at the same time showed him the draft of his reply to the Nizam contained in his long telegram. Then having adduced facts tending to show that Mr. Cheetham was a person likely to be mistaken in his statements, instancing his mistakes in the police court, Mr. Inverarity said the defence entirely denied that Jacob told Mr. Cheetham he had a second interview with the Nizam, and that denial was supported by the fact that, at the very time he was alleged to have made this statement orally, he showed Mr. Cheetham a written document saying his interview was with Abid. It had been asked why Jacob did not raise money on the stone, or sell it and repay the Nizam's money, but Jacob said the diamond was the Nizam's and he could not sell it without the Nizam's permission. "Why," said the learned counsel, "does not the Nizam give him that permission. I say it is because the Nizam is the last person in the world who wishes that stone to be sold to anyone except himself."

Having noted that the first categorical reply to the statements in Jacob's telegram was not given till eight days after its receipt, and that after August 1st Jacob did not spend a farthing of the money, he said it had been alleged if the contract had been made Jacob would not have left Hyderabad without getting his seventeen lakhs or without making out his bill; but that was just their case. Jacob left Hyderabad on the morning after the contract was made because the sooner he went the more likely the Nizam would be to hoodwink the Minister and the Resident that the stone had been rejected, and that there was no *arriere pensee* on his part to take it.

Reference to correspondence with Mr. Pestonji, the Customs' Deputy Commissioner, brought counsel to the events in March, when the original contract for the diamond was made. On the events at this time the charges relating to the fifty thousand rupees were framed. At some length counsel contended the arrangement was that twenty-three lakhs should be deposited in Jacob's name, and that Jacob required that sum to enable him to get the stone and take it to Hyderabad. It was expected the whole fifty thousand would have to be deposited before the owners would part with the diamond. But it turned out the owners were satisfied with less. Nothing had been said as to what should be done with that fifty thousand in the interval between the deposit of the remainder of the money with the agents of the owners of the diamond and the Nizam's inspection of the stone, and his lordship would tell the jury there was no obligation upon Jacob to preserve the identical money he received. He was entitled to use it, provided he had no dishonest intention and had other money to make it good. Upon this point counsel quoted the case in 2 Queen's Bench Division, page 157, and said Jacob was not bound to account for the fifty thousand before the diamond was rejected. He had plenty of money to replace it. He had no dishonest intention, and spent the money in buying jewellery. He asked the Jury not to allow Jacob to be affected by the intrigues arising out of the action of the British Government in Hyderabad. He thought they would be convinced the Nizam would have taken the diamond but for the interference of the Resident, and that afterwards he would have taken the diamond secretly, but could not because the Minister was down on him. He contended the Minister had been threatened by the Resident with the loss of his appointment if the diamond was bought. "Probably the Resident told him" said counsel, "it was extremely lucky for him the diamond was not bought, for if it had been purchased his appointment would not have been worth five minutes' purchase. I think I am entitled to say that, because Sir. Dennis Fitzpatrick refused to say what he said to the Minister when he came out of the room from the Nizam. You will find that on many points Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick refused to answer. Are you going to convict a man when the facts he wants to get out of a witness from the hostile camp are refused him upon the ground that they are secrets of State? I venture to say that if we could have examined Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick in this Court on many of the things he declined to answer the Court would have said he could not have declined on that ground . . . I think you will be very slow to come to the conclusion on such evidence as has been given in this case, and looking at the surrounding circumstances, that there was any criminal intention whatever on Jacob's part in this matter. He has always denied it, and if not guilty of criminal intent he was not guilty of the offences with which he was charged.

Mr. Inverarity said the first document he proposed to tender in evidence was the evidence of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick taken on commission.

Sir Charles Paul.—You must make it admissible.

Mr. Inverarity.—Do you object to it?

Sir Charles Paull.—I can only say you must make it admissible.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that Jacob believed he had a right to do what he did, and if he had no right it was in the belief he had a right that he did it, and that was the sufficient answer to the charge of criminal breach of trust. Having referred to the fact that Mr. Jacob's accuser had not come before his face, and that Abid and Mrs. Abid were persons shown out of their own mouths to make statements which were not true, counsel alluded to a point of law, it being a question whether Jacob was a merchant within the meaning of section 409. Mr. Inverarity concluded by asking the Jury to clear Jacob from the imputations made against him, to say he was not guilty of any criminal intent. Contending that it was admissible under Section 33 of the Evidence Act, he asked leave to put in Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's evidence, he having left India. He produced a copy of the Gazette in which Sir Charles Fitzpatrick's leave was granted.

Sir Charles Paul said he might not have taken his leave. He took this objection because he wanted a ruling on the point of delay and expense. There would have been no opposition if the Nizam's evidence had been let in. Mr. Inverarity said fortunately Mr. Burder was on the steamer at Bombay, and saw Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick on board within few minutes of the steamer sailing. He would make an affidavit of that. No doubt Sir Charles Paul would suggest that Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick had slipped over the side of the steamer after Mr. Burder left him.

Sir Charles Paul did not see why Mr. Inverarity should anticipate what he was going to say.

The affidavit referred to was sworn during the luncheon adjournment, after which Sir Charles Paul cross-examined Mr. Burder at some length, and afterwards submitted that there was ample time between October 20th, when Jacob was committed, and November 14th, when Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick left India, for the defence to have applied to the High Court for a commission to examine him.

Mr. Justice Wilson said he thought the evidence was clearly admissible, because the section said, "Evidence taken on commission should be admitted if his presence cannot be obtained without an amount of delay or expense which would be unreasonable." Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick had left India on three months' leave, and his lordship thought his presence could not be obtained without an amount of delay under the circumstances unreasonable. He would say nothing as to the expense.

The evidence was then read, after which Mr. Inverarity called Mr. A. P. Handley, who was examined by Mr. Pearson. He said on July 4th he was Chief Presidency Magistrate in Calcutta. He heard an application for a warrant for Jacob. Mr. Cheetham was examined and witness took down every word he said.

By Sir Charles Paul.—The evidence on the applications for warrants was usually taken shortly.

Mr. Charles Pinniger, Superintendent of the workshops of Messrs. Hamilton and Company, said on July 27th Jacob came to the shop about twenty-five minutes past ten. Jacob was there before witness went into the show-room. Jacob wanted to see the account of the things bought by his brother, and witness said it was with the Babu, and he would not come till half past ten. He looked at the clock and it was twenty-five minutes past ten.

In cross-examination witness said he fixed the date by the fact that the sale was finished on July 21st (Tuesday). The rest of the week he was busy in clearing the show-room. On the Wednesday or Thursday Jacob's brother refused to take some of his lots. On Saturday witness spoke to the manager about the matter, who said Jacob would be coming next day or Monday. On the Monday at five and twenty past ten Jacob did come.

Sir Charles Paul proceeded to ask witness whether the events of that particular fortnight were rivetted in his mind. As he pressed his question he elicited the retort: "Well, if you had to do with one of those Government sales, you'd remember it." Further, witness said Jacob was there on the morning in question for twenty minutes whilst he was present, and he left him with Mr. Davis.

Sir Charles Paul further cross-examined witness without eliciting anything.

Re-examined, witness said he remembered Jacob abusing his brother on the 27th and 28th.

Mr. Walter Davis, partner in Messrs. Hamilton and Company, said he saw Jacob at the shop at eight o'clock on the morning of July 27th, and a second time about half past ten. On the second occasion he left probably about a quarter to eleven. Witness fixed the time by reference to the same business mentioned by Mr. Pinniger.

Cross-examined, he gave a long story how the date was fixed in his mind, the main incidents being those already stated by the previous witness. With the surrounding circumstances he felt absolutely sure it was Monday. He was much interested in the stone which Jacob had shown him, and all these things helped to fix it in his mind.

This closed the case for the defence and the Court adjourned.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the Southern Mahratta Railway was held on Decembe 2 at Finsbury-circus. Major-General J. S. Trevor (chairman) said after paying the 2 per cent. dividend on January, 1st next, they carried forward close on £3,000, and their share of the earnings of the half year would be about £13,500. The total net result of the working of the railway for 1891 would probably be that, after making up the dividend to 4 per cent. per annum till January, 1892, they would probably have £5,000 to add to the £36,000 stock standing to the credit of the reserve fund, on which they relied to secure their future dividends at 4 per cent. per annum, whatever might be the condition of their traffic. Their gross receipts had increased over 14 per cent., and their net over 88 per cent. Of the increase in gross receipts, the carriage of passengers had brought in 46 per cent., and of merchandise 49 per cent. The report was adopted.

THE mining strike in France has been settled.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Brahmani, 523 tons, Captain J Rice, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Cardiff, with a cargo of iron, 800 tons coal, 100 tons coke, and Mrs Macdonald as a cabin and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Shepherd and Co.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R N Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr R Sinclair, Mr H Taylor, Mr Needham, and Mr D'Souza. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE British s s Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain W H Bray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Kurrachee, with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Clinton, Miss Clinton, Mrs Kelly, Miss Torrell, and 145 deck. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Nov 19.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden, Dec 15.
	Deccan (s)	Bray	Mauritius, Dec 3.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Pemba (s)	Livingstone	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.
" Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.
" Assam, for Aden.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.	
November.						
23	Staffetta It. man-of-war	Sorrentino	Italy	9	Zanzibar.	
December.						
3	Assam	Browne	Bombay	15	Bombay.	
7	Muyun	Wilson	Somali coast.	9	Somali coast.	
	Sheik Berkhud	Nicholas	Hodeida	10	Hodeida.	
	Ziga-Zig	Hafas	Hodeida	11	Jeddah.	
8	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.	10	Somali coast.	
	Bromo	Von Lee	Rotterdam	8	Batavia.	
	Malwa	Preston	London		Bombay.	
	Melange	Silva	Lisboa		Zanzibar.	
9	Isla dePanay	Baste	Manilla	9	Liverpool.	
	Rewa	Loutitt	London		Calcutta.	
	Canning I. G.	Black	Bombay	14	Cutch, &c.	
	Tuna	Peters	Hodeida	10	Hodeida	
	Sachsen	Supmer	China	9	Bremen.	
10	Orentes					
	H. M.'s	Tudor	Portsmouth	10	Chifa.	
	Pei-ho	Trocme	Zanzibar		Marseilles.	
	Sydney	Pellegrim	Marseilles		China.	
	Chyebassa	Wilson	London		Bombay.	
	Clyde	Parfitt	Bombay		London.	
11	Dalhousie					
	I. G.	Aves	Bombay			
12	Oceanien	Fiaschi	Marseilles	12	Australia.	
	Hindoo	Preston	Constantinoplo	13	Zanzibar.	
	Bathwell					
	Castle	Todd	Sydney	12	London.	
13	Palestina	De Negri	Mussowa	13	Mussowa.	
	Clan Matheson	Beer	Calcutta		London.	
	Bungaree	Goodrham	Sydney		London.	
	Clan Murray	Elliot	Madras		London.	
	Imperatrix	Egger	Trieste		Bombay.	
14	Madura	Avera	Zanzibar	14	London.	
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.			
	Ethiopia	Frohawk	London	15	Zanzibar.	
	Lauderdale	Hauston	Tuticorin	14	Port Said F O	
	Muyun	Wilson	Somali coast.			

Aden, December 14.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—15 cases umbrellas, Finlay Muir and Co; 1 case books, S Pandurung; 7 cases ham, Jamsetjee Framjee; 40 drums varnish, M J Hoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—3 bales printing paper, C A Rahim and Bros; 3 packages medicine, C Nathoo and Co.

Malwa s—3 bales printing paper, C A Rahim and Bros; 29 cases oilmenstores, &c, B M Punthuckey; 125 drums linseed oil, M Abdool Hoosen; 16 packages medicine, &c, H Mooljee and Co; 33 cases ham, bacon and cheese, &c, W B Green and Co; 1 case books, D V Sadhale and Co; 202 kegs paint and 25 drums linseed oil, J Sharp and Co; 105 cases bacon and cheese, A N and C S Co-operative Society; 5 bales printing paper, the "Times of India."

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—3 cases time-pieces, A Tyebally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—4 cases envelopes, A Esmaljee; 7 cases silvered glass, S. Mamoojee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arabia s—31 cases clocks, Mooljee Gangjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 21.

FOR HULL.

Sullamut s—10,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, T Ludha; 2,000 cwts wheat, P Thakersee; 8,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sullamut s—1,980 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 8,004 cwts catorseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 3,999 cwts gingelyseed, E Spinner and Co; 180 cwts castorseed and 213 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Badsworth s—5,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co; 13,005 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—330 bales cotton, Durs and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Biascheck and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Imperatrix s—1,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

F

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OUR FISH POND is OPEN to Public from the 21st, MONDAY, with Illumination and Band playing every evening. Great amusement at SHROFF'S XMAS BAZAR, Church Gate Street.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS. —A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist. —MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Just unpacked a new consignment of those fashionable Drawing-room, Tea Kettles on high Iron Stands, with or without table.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DI MAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

HAMS 6 to 16 lbs. each (Really Best Hams) As. 12 per lb.; Bacon on Cut, As. 12 per lb.; Double Gloster Cheese on Cut, As. 12 per lb; Stilton Cheese on Cut, Re. 1-8 per lb.; Stilton Cheese in 3 lb. Jars, Rs. 4-8 per Jar; Pig's Cheeks, Rs. 3 per tin.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

DON'T FAIL to TREAT YOUR CHILDREN to our Fish Pond, only annas 8 per dip: Rare Fun to Little Children at SHROFF BROTHERS, Church Gate Street, Fort.

VICTORIA FOR SALE.—Half C Springs, English-built. Apply to "R. A. S.," care of PHIPSON & Co., Fort.

PEARSE'S unequalled CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLUM PUDDINGS, and MINCE MEAT are now on sale. Also Bon Bon Crackers, Sweets, &c., &c. Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

JUST UNPACKED.—English 'Xmas Cakes, Bon Bons, Sweets, Ham, Bacon and Cheese.—D. C. OOMRIGUR, Late C. N. Patell & Co.

XMAS PRESENTS! XMAS PRESENTS!! XMAS PRESENTS!!! We are offering a Splendid Stock of Electro-plated Ware of the Very Best Quality at greatly reduced Prices. Also Musical Chairs, Albums, Decanters, &c., &c., BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from Apollo House, Apollo Street, a White and Black PERSIAN CAT. The finder on returning the same to the above address, Top Floor, will be rewarded.

AN UNRIVALLED STOCK of Presentation Gold Watches from Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,800 each; and a large lot of Jewellery now on view at KANNY & Co., 59, Medows Street, Bombay. Up-country orders sent by V. P.

BRAN PIE LUCK! BRAN PIE LUCK!! Come and Try your chance. Only 8 annas a Dip. Eight times the value in many cases. Valuable things are given away.—BULL & Co., Importers of Best Hams, Apollo Bunder.

ON VIEW.—Mr. RIENZI WALTON'S Valuable Furniture, beautiful Oil Paintings, Brougham, Horse, &c., at "Shamrock Lodge," Nepean Sea Road, TO BE SOLD, 23rd December.

THE ENTERTAINMENT at the E. P. and Widows' Home will be given TO-DAY, from 3-30 to 7 p.m. Subscribers are Cordially invited. THOMAS H. GREIG, Honorary Secretary.

RE. 1-8 per lb. only:—CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS, Cherries, Greengages, Pears, &c. Muscated Raizins, Re. 1-12 per bottle. Currants Zante, As. 13 per bottle. Jordan Almonds, As. 13 per bottle. Turkey Figs in tins and bottles.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

REQUIRED a Second-hand Office Shigram, Light and in good condition. Apply to "V." care of this paper.

WANTED 3 or 4 feet Second-hand Foot-lathe. Apply care of this paper.

WANTED.—BUYING AGENT for a well-known brand of Light Beer. Address by letter "SUCCESS," care of this paper.

WANTED, an HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, in a Native State. Salary Rs. 30 Government money with free quarters, and prospects of promotion. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to "R.," care of this paper.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY,—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Suitable for Xmas Presents to Friends at Home.

CHAMPAGNE—Just imported for XMAS and NEW YEAR a CHEAP BRAND of good CHAMPAGNE. Price only Rs. 24 per doz. qts.—D. P. BATHA & Co., Apollo House.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for one year; well situated and Cool. Apply ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET, an UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, in Nesbit Road, Mazagon, thoroughly repaired and renovated. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to Mr. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE REPORTER, Ripon Club.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Indian Curios, Silks, Chudders and Shawls. FIXED PRICES.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

RIFLE FOR SALE.—Double-barrelled, central fire, rebounding locks, 16 bore.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, wanted Rs. 450, owner going home, "J.", care of this office.

MAHABLESHWAR FOUNTAIN.—The only First-class and best HOTEL on the Hill. Excellent View; beautiful Sets of rooms; Splendid Food; and everything Unsurpassable by any other Hotel in the Station. Proprietor has splendid Houses TO LET.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate..

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

ALMANACS for 1892.—A Large Variety of Various Subjects well got up—ONLY 2 AS. EACH. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

SWEETS, CRACKERS, TOYS.—ARMY NAVY AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder.—Bombay.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Tree Ornaments, Dolls and Toys, Ham and Bacon on Cut, and Fancy Goods.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

SODA WATER MACHINES for Messes, Rs. 490. Landed in Bombay. A Filling Machine, second hand, in good order, Rs. 90.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COME AND SEE
SHROFF BROTHERS'
'XMAS BAZAAR.
CHEAPEST HOUSE.
TOYS, DOLLS, PRESENTS.
42, CHURCH GATE STREET,
52, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL BE READY IN JANUARY,
SOHONI'S
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, ACT X. OF 1882,
As Amended to the end of 1891,
TOGETHER WITH
The Evidence, Extradition, Whipping, Reformatory, Cattle Trespass, and Breach of Contract Acts,
WITH NOTES BROUGHT UP TO 1891.

Price of Subscribers before 31st January 1892, Rs. 6.
Postage and Packing extra.
Non-Subscribers will be charged at Rs. 8. exclusive of Postage.
apply to
The Superintendent, Bo. Education Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Nota.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE EAST SIDE OF SYED ABDOOL REHMAN STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd Decembers, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Moolchund Sewlal, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 24th April, 1885, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Withoba Antoba, Mothabhai Withoba, and Nanabhai Withoba, the following properties in two Separate Lots:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with two messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Syed Abdool Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mandvi, containg by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's old No. 572, Collector's new No. 2703, old survey No. 1-2381, New survey No. 1345, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 91 and 92 and Street Nos. 377-379 and 381, 383, and bounded on the east by Sweepers' passage, on the west by the Abdool Rehemen Street, aforesaid, on the north by the house of Manore Raghoonath, and on the south by the house of Rustomjee Pestonjee Oomrigur, and which said hereditamepts and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Withoba, Antoba Mothabhai Withoba, and Nanabhai Withota and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE BHANDUP ESTATE.

BHANDUP ESTATE.

In pursuance of advertisement already published for the sale of the above property on the 4th of November last, Notice is hereby given that the sale of the said property will take place on MONDAY, the 4th January, 1892, at 4 p.m., in the office of the undersigned, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

The property is sold under instructions of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Receiver, Appointed in the High Court, Suit No. 459 of 1888. His Highness Shreemant Malhar Rao Holkar and others, versus Dadabhoy Cursetjee Ashburner, and in pursuance of the Final Decree made in the said Suit, and the description of the property is as follows:—

All that extensive tract of land, containing by admeasurement about 1,311 acres, situate in the Island of Salsette, in the Zilla of Tanna, and consisting of the entire village of Bhandup, and portions of the villages of Navoor and Canjoor, respectively, together with a pucca-built upper-storeyed bungalow and the premises well known as the Bandup Distillery, consisting of various buildings and the said bungalow, and the distillery premises are within a few minutes' walk of the G. I. P. Railway Company's station at Bhandup. A line of rails thrown alongside the distillery warehouses, runs into the trunk line of the Railway Company aforesaid, on the opposite side of which is a creek, which floats at flood-tides ordinary country vessels. There are several wells and tanks on the estate, some of which provide the bungalow and the distillery premises with copious supplies of water conveyed through a long line of iron pipes.

There are various descriptions of trees growing on the estate, amongst which are principally brab trees, date trees, and mango trees. There is also a small forest which produces valuable teak rafters and ordinary firewood.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, December 21, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 22.

A FURTHER withdrawal of £150,000 in Gold from the Bank of England on Saturday is the only item of financial news by wire not included in our report under that evening's date; and no later market advices are meantime to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay returns for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	6,98,460
" " Branches	Dec.	"	96,568
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	3,395,920
Government Securities	Inc.	"	999
Loans "	Dec.	"	3,44,430
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	7,54,374
Cash with other Banks	"	"	65,477
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	47,02,497

The advance in the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. last Thursday, making the minimum stand at the still low quotation of three per cent. per annum, attributed to an increasing demand for Money from the mofussil, was probably made rather in anticipation of requirements in that direction in the near future and the usual withdrawals at the close of the year than to any present material expansion in the ordinary trade demand, business generally having remained very quiet. For Cotton of the new crop continues to arrive but slowly at the up-country marts, to-day's telegrams mentioning only one district in which it was coming to Market freely; while the falling off in receipts of the staple here, compared with last year's arrivals at the same time, represents a money value of some 83 lakhs In the Statement of Affairs, issued this afternoon, the diminution of the Cash Balance by 47 lakhs, making it stand at 326¼ lakhs, was principally due, as might have been expected, to private withdrawals; for Bills discounted had only increased by 7¼ lakhs; while in Loans there had been a material decrease. It will also be noticed from our figures that Government withdrawals had also helped to reduce the Bank's Cash Balance.

COTTON has been steady here to-day and prices of the new crop have been put up Re. 1 per candy. There has also been more, though still only a moderate, business passing, 2,350 bales of new staff having changed hands. Of these exporters took 600 bales, made up of 150 bales each of Bengals, at 171½-2½; and Julgaum, at Rs. 167; 100 bales each of Oomrawattee, at Rs. 161; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 162½; 75 Khangaum, at Rs. 172; and Damurgaum Ginned, at Rs. 182; while local spinners bought 1,000 bales of Jalgaum, at Rs. 167-7½; 250 each, of Chalisgaum, at Rs. 162½; and Akote Ginned, at Rs. 172½; 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 162½; and 100 Pachora, at Rs. 165 per candy.

Unseasonable weather continued, according to this morning's telegraphic reports, to prevail in parts of the Bengal Cotton circle; and supplies were still arriving in only small quantities in the districts of the Bengal and Oomrawatee circles, with the exception of Dhulia, in the latter, when Cotton was coming to market freely. At Broach and throughout the Dhollera circle, excepting on the western side of the Dhollera district proper where the plants were somewhat damaged, the crop was still flourishing, the flowering of the plants being advanced, and bolls which were rapidly ripening in parts having appeared.

WHEAT has been less dull in tone to-day, and a moderate export business has been done; but the market has been quiet, and quotations are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to only a small extent by shippers, in a quiet market. The price of *Linseed* has further given way one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-13-6 to Rs. 6-15-0 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,733	bales.
Wheat	43,166	cwts.
Linseed	4,014	"
Gingelly	15,686	"
Poppyseed	1,238	"
Castorseed	1,314	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. A large line, however, has been done for Marseilles, December shipment, at 22s.; and for Marseilles and Liverpool, for January shipment, at 21s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet and almost unchanged to-day. 1s. 4 13-16d. has been available for three months' sight Credits to the 16th January, but we have not heard of anything having been done under that rate for nearer delivery. Bank remittance is not enquired for; and there has been next to nothing doing either way. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·77	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has declined 3-16 to ¼ per cent. on Fours from Saturday's final rates; but the market has been rather firm than otherwise at the drop. We quote at closing Fours for cash 106¾; for the 5th January 106⅝; and for the February account 106 5-16; with 4½ per cents. 105½, nominal.

SHARES have been quiet at a further decline of Rs. 5 per share in several Mill shares, at our revised quotations.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th December, as compared with the statement of the 12th December, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 12. Rs.	Dec. 19. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,11,913	45,13,453
Do. do. at Branches	3,54,701	29,58,133
Other Deposits	5,40,38,255	5,96,42,335
Post Bills	11,749	11,902
Cash Credits, undrawn	28,89,261	29,59,049
Rs. ..	7,85,96,879	7,44,75,922
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,30,09,149	1,30,10,148
Cash Credits on do. do.	76,65,423	77,69,902
Loans do. do. do.	66,77,451	63,38,021
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,671	1,673
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,30,41,414	1,37,95,788
Stamps, &c.	19,026	19,603
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,301		
Amt. applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,92,239	3,92,301
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other banks.	4,37,816	4,93,293
Cash and Currency Notes	3,73,62,690	3,26,60,193
Rs. ..	7,85,96,879	7,44,75,922

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, OCT, 21.

The barometer has changed rather irregularly, but in the south Punjab and upper Sind a brisk and in Ceylon a moderate fall is reported. In both cases this fall is due to the depression in the neighbourhood. Winds are cyclonic over north-west India and in south of the Peninsula, elsewhere the directions are fairly normal. The force is from fresh to strong on the Madras coast. The temperature has risen in Lower Burma, Punjab, the Central Provinces, and west of the Peninsula and fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature remains above the normal average in all provinces. Rainfall is confined to the south of the Peninsula, but in that region it is fairly general. Wellington received nearly two inches, Cuddalore and Trichinopoly nearly half an inch, elsewhere the amounts are small.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 20.

10 p.m.	71·6

MONDAY, DEC. 21.

8 a.m.	73·3
10 a.m.	78·9
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	81·6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Mail for Mauritius via Zanzibar closes at Aden at 6 p.m. Tuesday, 22nd.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.
Cable Hongkong-Bolinao interrupted.
Telegrams for Philippine Islands forwarded by post no extra charge; no extra address.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Baghdad.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HARDY—Nov 24, at Carramore, Athlone, Ireland, the wife of F P A Hardy, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Attached A S C, of a daughter.
PARR—Nov 29, at Queen's-gate-terrace, wife of Col H H Parr, A D C, the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, of a son.
ROGERS—Nov 23, at Cranston, Holwood-road, Bromley, Kent, the wife of Charles Knight Rogers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COLLEDGE—SPITTA—Nov 25, at St Jude's, Southsea, Surg-Capt Colledge, A M S, son of the late W G Colledge, Bengal C S, to Frances Alice, daughter of the late C H Spitta, Barrister-at-Law, of Lahore, Punjaub, India.
HILTON—MORAY-STUART—No 7, at Holy Trinity Church, San Jose, California, F F Hilton, son of Rev H Hilton, Rector of Milstead, and Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, to Mary May Moray-Stuart, daughter of late Rev J O Stuart, M A, and grand-daughter of the late J L Stuart, 68th Bengal Army.
NUTHALL—STRÖMQVIST—Nov 16, at Christ Church, Woburn-square, Gen W F Nuthall, H M Bengal Army, to Mrs Strathmore Strömqvist, daughter of the late G B Baker, of Hertfordshire.
REA—GILL—Nov 26, at St Jude's, South Kensington, J F Rea, of Pondappe, Ceylon, son of C Rea, of Halterburnhead, Roxburghshire N B, to Frances Eliza Minchin, daughter of the late Major R Gill, Madras Army.
VOUSDEN—STEEL—Nov 26, at St George's, Hanover-square, Lieut-Col Vousden, V C, Comdt, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to Emmeline Mary Eden, daughter of late Maj-Gen H Drummond, Bengal Cavalry, and widow of Col E H Steel, Bengal S C.

DEATHS.

BROWN—Nov 25, at Clifton, Bristol, Maj-Gen G G Brown, late Royal (Bombay) Artillery, aged 66.
CASTLE—Nov 27, at Brighton, H J Castle, A I C E, F S I, late Professor of Surveying and Engineering, King's College.
FAIRHEAD—Nov 23, at Maida-hill, W F S Fairhead, son of late Lieut-Col Fairhead, H E I C S, aged 58.
FITZGERALD—Dec 1, at Medina-Villas, Brighton, Fanny, wid w of Lieut-Col J FitzGerald, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, aged 83.
FRENCH—Nov 27, at Edgbaston, Lieut-Col H French, Bombay Staff Corps, Retired, aged 48.
GREEN—Nov 27, at Bedford Lodge, Cheltenham, Gen Sir G W G Green, K C B, late of the Punjab Frontier Force and the Bengal Staff Corps, aged 86.
MONEY—Nov 28, at Broadhurst, Farnborough, Hants, Elizabeth M D Money, widow of William J H Money, Bengal Civil Service, aged 77.
O'CONNELL—Dec 2, at Folkestone, Eliza Margaret, the beloved eldest daughter of Gen H O'Connell, Indian Army

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GEORGE—December 19, at Parel, Bombay, Constance Dorothy, the daughter of Henry and Emmeline Fanny George, aged 1 year 5 months and 4 days.—(English papers please copy.)

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1891

THE short tour which Lord Harris intends to make next week through part of the more distressed talukas of the Bijapur district will emphasize the fact, already well known, that Government are alive to the necessity of keeping careful watch over the situation in the area threatened with scarcity. The outlines of the region which demands the especial care and watchfulness of the authorities at this time may be defined with tolerable exactness. Nasik has, as a whole, had a sufficient rainfall; but there are parts of Niphad and Sinnar talukas which have had less rain than usual, and here there will be slight local scarcity. In Ahmednagar there is little reason for anxiety, and in Khandeish the situation is normal. The Poona district, however, with the exception of the abundantly-watered Mawal taluka, will do badly. The Eastern and Southern portions of the collectorate—that is to say Sirur, Bhimthad, and Saswad—will probably be the worst off, and the cultivators of those parts must drive their cattle to the Ghats and to the Bhor territory for grazing and watering. Sholapur, though a couple of inches of rain a few weeks since would have saved the situation, also has discouraging prospects before it. The worst parts of the district will be those towards the East; in Pandharpur, Malsiras, and the country in the centre of the district, under canal irrigation, there will be little or no scarcity. Thus far the Deccan districts. In the South Mahratta Country the localities which occasion the greatest anxiety are in the Bijapur, Dharwar, and Belgaum districts. In Belgaum the area of scarcity is practically restricted to the single taluka of Athni, in the north-east corner—one of the objective points in Lord Harris's forthcoming journey. This, except in the parts adjacent to the Krishna, is a poor waterless country, which has always been the first to feel the pinch of scarcity. Migration to the more prosperous country south of the Krishna, where the people are well-to-do, is no new thing to the inhabitants of this taluka, and it has already set in amongst the labouring classes. Dharwar, as was stated the other day, is troubled only in the Ron and Nawalgand talukas, and in parts only of these: and there the distress will be confined, it is hoped, to the labouring classes, the cultivators being a prosperous people, with something in reserve.

Bijapur is the district that gives most anxiety, and will probably be the most difficult to deal with. The only portion that can be excepted from the distressful prospect is that south of the Krishna—the three talukas, namely, of Bagalkot, Hungund, and Badami, which are better watered, and where the cultivators are better fitted to pass through a time of trial. The difficulty in all the threatened districts of a three-fold character, the respective elements in it varying from one locality to another. The shortness of the *kharif* crop, and the failure of the *rabi*; the scarcity of fodder for cattle, and the want of drinking water, are the disturbing factors in the situation. The last-named is in many localities the most difficult to deal with. The rivers are running low and the wells are drying already, so that, as in the Poona district, for example, the conditions in regard to water-supply are now what they usually are at the end of March. Well-sinking, which the Madras Government have encouraged with praiseworthy promptitude and liberality, is not by any means the panacea which it is often taken to be. The Deccan soil is, as a rule, poor in water-bearing qualities, and if some of the South Mahratta Country districts vary from it, the variation is in greater and not in less aridity. Bijapur, for example, promises very small return to any enterprise of that kind, and it may be said of the affected districts generally that well sinking there would be to a large extent highly experimental, so that it would be a doubtful service to the cultivators to make advances to them for sinking wells in which they would be in great risk of finding either no water at all, or water spoilt by salt. This is the one part of the problem for which it may almost be said that a solution is not to be had for money or good-will. The fodder question is already being dealt with as fully as it can be by the opening of forest reserves; but it must be remembered that there is much in the South Mahratta Country passing as forest which is such in little more than in name, and that the grass therein is of the scantiest. A large proportion of the cattle must be sacrificed in any case, and it might be well if heed were given to the advice lately given by Mr. Macdonnell, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to make such a selection of the cattle turned on to good grazing as would ensure a survival of the fittest. Meanwhile, the possibility of bad times has stimulated Government to make ready and large advances of tagavi, which the ryots are freely taking advantage of for making minor improvements. Here Government in many instances compete with the sowcar, offering loans at five per cent. as against the rates, varying from twelve per cent. to twenty-four or more, charged by the village money-lender.

The question "What is the present condition of the people in the districts in which distress either exists or is threatened?" may be answered with a reasonable approach to accuracy, although the answer is a matter rather of inference than of direct evidence. Such a fact as that in Sholapur, for example, no falling off has yet been noticed in the sales of country-liquor, is hardly consistent with a belief that the people have yet begun to feel the pinch of scarcity; and we believe the same fact might be predicated of other districts. But a more satisfactory indication of the condition of the poorer classes is supplied in the absence of any demand for employment upon relief works. In accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code, which are very clear upon the point, detailed plans for relief work have for some time been prepared in all the districts in question. The programme is so complete that work could any day be provided for unemployed labourers who presented themselves. But although there have already been migrations of labourers from the poorer districts—from such localities as Athni and Nawalgund and Ron—these, it may be inferred, have found employment on ordinary labour, as up to the present not a single application for employment has been made to the local authorities. They, of course, can only offer work—for the most part on the construction of tanks and the breaking of metal on roads—at the prescribed famine rates, so that the test is severe, and it leaves room for the existence of much poverty falling short of actual distress, and any day might see an influx of labourers ready to take work upon the terms offered. Still, as an indication of the actual condition of the people who are always the first to succumb the fact we have mentioned is important. If things come to the worst it is not likely that relief works on a large scale will need to be resorted to, and we gather from the energy and vigilance that the Government have shown in seeing that the provisions of the Famine Code are scrupulously observed, that the District Boards will not be hampered by lack of funds in providing employment for all who may need it. Prices have risen all round, but they are lower than they were three weeks ago, when the Banias took advantage of the exaggerated fears of the people to push up the rates of grain. There is no lack of grain in the least fortunate of the districts. Even Bijapur was until very recently exporting food-grains, but that has ceased, and supplies have been passing pretty freely into both the Deccan and the South Mahratta Country. It may be gathered from what we have said that there is no question of famine, and that it is early as yet to discuss the bearing that the untoward conditions obtaining in some of the districts may have upon their revenue-paying capacity. Widespread scarcity, and the distress attendant upon a failure of the supply of drinking water, will certainly prevail, and at the best the period between now and next monsoon will be one of hardship over scattered areas. But no part of the Presidency is threatened with suffering with which it is beyond the power of the administration to cope, and the public will recognize in Lord Harris' intended visit to the most unfortunate of the menaced districts a token of the determination of Government to give the fullest encouragement to district officers in the exacting work that lies before them in the next six months.

THE Corporation unanimously voted "urgency" yesterday for the consideration of the requisition of Government to keep open the infectious hospital in Grant Road and make the improvements therein recommended by the committee of experts. Mr. P. M. Mehta, in an able and very exhaustive speech nearly as long as "Paradise Lost," which occupied the whole of the sitting, reviewed the correspondence on the subject "stretching over years," as the Government Resolution pathetically called to mind, and showed that a not unimportant error had been made on one point in drafting that document. Quoting a letter from a former President, dated September 18, 1889, the Resolution offered the assurance that "the Municipal hospitals for persons suffering from infectious diseases will be maintained at Grant Road and Arthur Road" as a distinct and unqualified undertaking on the faith of which the Government relieved the Corporation of the cost of providing a permanent hospital, and that the undertaking to maintain those hospitals was deliberately broken. Now the letter in question expressly informed the Government in the paragraph that those hospitals would be maintained for the treatment of epidemic diseases—a statement which was reiterated subsequently in setting forth the purport of the resolution of the Corporation which was enclosed for the information of Government. The supposed "relief" from the obligation to erect a permanent hospital had no foundation in the facts of the case; the Government had never asked the Corporation to erect anything of the kind; a scheme for establishing a number of hospitals for the treatment of different classes of infectious diseases had been drawn up by Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, and sanctioned by the Corporation. The hospitals in the Grant Road and Arthur Road were the outcome of that scheme, the remainder of which was laid aside owing to the resistance offered to the erection of one such in the compound of the European General Hospital, and the similar opposition to the erection of another in Khetwady in the vicinity of a Parsee place of assembly. Obviously resolutions of Government may occasionally err a little in matters of detail, and deal condemnation on a hasty appreciation of the facts. Mr. P. M. Mehta naturally struck at this weak joint in the armour. The conclusion he asked the Corporation to arrive at is that the action of the Bombay Government should be appealed against to the Government of India, and in the last resort to the Secretary of State. We do not desire to prejudge the issue of such appeal, either in the first or in the final stage; but there is no harm in pointing out that Lord Lansdowne in Calcutta and Lord Cross in London are just as likely as not to imagine that Lord Harris and his Council should bear the undivided responsibility of settling a matter so purely local according to the best lights they have. Things sufficiently clear to those on the spot do not always grow more clear when seen from afar. Lahore is not as remote as London, and here is what the *Civil and Military Gazette*, published on Saturday in that city, has to say on the controversy which we are asked to send up in the final resort to the India Office:—"The Bombay Government has at last been driven to speak in the imperative mood to the Bombay Corporation in that matter of infectious hospitals. It is a peculiarity of the local self-government with which Lord Ripon endowed this smiling land, that—with few exceptions—the elected representatives of the people, so far as their public actions are any guide, are persons who individually revel in stinks and enjoy small-pox. Of course this is what most of us expected; but Lord Ripon had other dreams, and it must be sad for him to hear in the four corners of India the different Governments' voices rising in crescendo to the Municipal Committee—from 'we hope you will' or 'you ought to,' to 'we desire it' and 'you shall!' This last is what Lord Harris has said to that quarrelsome vestry at Bombay which decks itself in chains and badges of office, and encourages disease." It is of course open to any member of the Corporation to bring an action for defamation against the Lahore writer, who would find it hard to make good the allegation that the Municipal body wears chains or badges or enjoys small-pox. But every

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRINDISI MAIL ROUTE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The Post Office has renewed the contract for the conveyance of the mails *via* Brindisi for one year.

THE COMTE DE PARIS RENOUNCES HIS CLAIMS TO THE THRONE.

The *Daily News* states that the Comte de Paris, being weary of the struggle and the continued expenditure, renounces his claims to the Throne of France.

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

Advices from Brazil report renewed trouble in the province of Rio Grande. A skirmish has taken place between the Federal troops and the National Guard, but the result is not known, the telegraph wires having been cut.

THE EXPULSION OF A FRENCH JOURNALIST FROM BULGARIA.

PARIS, Dec. 20.

The French Government has remonstrated with the Porte in connection with the expulsion of a French journalist from Bulgaria.

The Porte regards the incident as an internal affair beyond its jurisdiction.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi on Saturday, the 19th.

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

Mr. Woodroffe, who is addressing the jury for the prosecution in the Jacob case, occupied all today as well as all Saturday, and is not likely to conclude before late to-morrow afternoon.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.).

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

For the foundation of twelve scholarships in the Punjab University, the Maharaja of Patiala has given half a lakh of rupees. They are to be called the "Albert Victor Patiala Scholarships," which is in commemoration of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit to the Punjab.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The prize-distribution of the two girls' schools—St. Mary's Convent and All Saints'—took place on Saturday afternoon, which went off with the usual success. This evening the distribution of the Allahabad Girls' and Boys' School will be held at the Mayo Hall.

RETURN OF THE POONA ROWING TEAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

The Poona Oarsmen have returned to Poona last evening after winning the "Challenge Fours" at Saturday's Regatta.

THE MADRAS INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS.

Mr. Cardew has been appointed Inspector-General of Jails in Madras.

"GENERAL" BOOTH AT TUTICORIN.

General Booth arrived at Tuticorin this morning. A large crowd met him at the pier.

GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST.

General Sir Harry Prendergast visited Pondicherry on Friday, and was very cordially received.

LORD WENLOCK AT BELLARY.

His Excellency the Governor was at Bellary on Saturday, accompanied by Mr. Clogstoun, (the Member of the Board of Revenue, who has charge of the Famine Relief Operations), and the Sanitary Engineer. The latter was present to discuss about the Bellary water-supply upon the spot.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 21.

His Highness the Nizam, whose health has been causing considerable uneasiness for some days is now much better. He has been suffering from a sharp attack of fever which it was feared might develop into typhoid, but all alarming symptoms have now passed away.

Mr. Plowden returned last night from Bombay, accompanied by Mrs. Plowden and his daughters, who have arrived from England.

OPENING OF THE NASARWANJI MANOCKJI PETIT HALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 21.

The opening ceremony of the Nasarwanji Manockjee Petit Hall was performed by Doctor Hoshangjee Jamasp, assisted by Mr. Dastoor Kaikobad Byramjee. Both the Dastoors made eulogistic speeches regarding the deceased's munificent charities, *viz.*, Rs. 25,000 in addition to the Rs. 10,500, already provided, were given for the proper maintenance of the Hall; Rs. 8,000 for erecting two leper wards at the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum; Rs. 1,000 each towards the City Panjrapole, the Kadmi Fire-temple at Poona, and the Fire-temple at Ahmednagar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Dec. 21.

The P. and O. Co. s. s. Malwa arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from Calcutta and Malwa from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed fair demand. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera..... 3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

A meeting of the Bombay Graduates Association, which was held in the Presidency Association Rooms last evening, will be reported in to-morrow's issue.

"La Paix" published a despatch on Nov. 26, stating that the Shah has appointed ex-King Milan Commander of the Persian Cavalry, and that he will at once proceed to Teheran to organise the force.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

With the approach of the Christmas holidays—the Labour Commission has already dispersed for the vacation—the ardour of politicians is beginning to cool, and the somewhat unexpected defeat of the Liberals in Dorsetshire a week ago has slightly moderated their transports. Mr. Balfour in one of his speeches this week remarked on the fact that every Liberal oration contains an allusion to the "flowing tide" or the "writing on the wall." The "revolt of Hodge" is running the other two phrases pretty close, and it is rather inconsiderate of the Dorsetshire labourers to return a Conservative just at this juncture. But the constituency which has elected Mr. Sturt is partly urban and partly rural; and the Gladstonians are consoling themselves by saying that the result was due to the not always immaculate borough of Poole. We have had speeches this week from Mr. Gladstone, who denies that Home Rule has been put into the back-ground; from Mr. Balfour who, apparently encouraged by Dorsetshire, has shown that in spite of the outcry among the Conservative party the Government have not abandoned their intention of giving local self-government to the Irish counties; from Mr. Morley, who shed tears over Mr. Chamberlain's sensational declaration at Birmingham last week, and from Sir William Harcourt who rejoiced at the same declaration, adding that it is a long time since reunion has been possible for Mr. Chamberlain, however much he might desire it. This is rather nonsensical. If Mr. Chamberlain were to abjure his heresies as Sir George Trevelyan did, he would be received back with open arms and the fatted calf would be killed in his honour. But although Mr. Chamberlain is not going to rejoin his old friends, he is rather alarmed at the significance attached to his Birmingham pronouncement. He has hastened to assure the world through a friendly interviewer that they have attached more meaning to his words than he intended. He says it is really amusing to see how the sentence has been twisted and turned by Gladstonians, but if the latter have misunderstood him they have erred in company with their opponents. "I have said the same thing," remarks Mr. Chamberlain, "though not in the same words, any time these two years." The guarded language in which Mr. Balfour referred to the character of the contemplated further legislation for Ireland has given rise to the opinion, that although the Cabinet will keep their promise to introduce a local self-government Bill they have no great desire to pass it. In other quarters the view prevails that the dissolution will come next year, earlier than is expected, possibly even before the date fixed by Royal Proclamation for the opening of Parliament, February 9. Lord Salisbury is rightly or wrongly credited with a wish to bring about a General Election before the Anti-Parnellites have obtained possession of the sinews of war from the Paris bankers. Mr. Healy has this week been over to Ireland to interview Messrs. Munroe, and it is reported that the next step will be an action against that firm to compel them to give up the money to Mr. Justin McCarthy. Mr. Richard Power, whose death within a week of his marriage has just occurred, was in more senses than one an ornament to the Irish party. He remained faithful to Mr. Parnell, but was personally popular with both factions. Mr. Power was soon after the Special Commission finished its inquiry invited to meet the Prince of Wales at a well-known Club in Pall Mall. He was a landed gentleman of wealth and position.

Mr. Goschen has unfolded at a large meeting in the City his scheme for increasing the Metallic Reserve. The matter is one that deserves serious consideration before a final judgment is expressed, and the authorities are not in a hurry to pronounce themselves on the merits of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposals. Still Mr. Goschen's speech has been sympathetically received, and nowhere has it excited violent hostility. It is, however, generally admitted that the success of the proposed one-pound notes is by no means certain. In fact experience alone will show whether the English public can be made to assist Mr. Goschen in his attempts to increase our gold reserve. Mr. Goschen has given up his idea of issuing ten-shilling "silver notes," apparently on the ground that the plan was disapproved everywhere except in Lancashire, the home of the bi-metallists.

The sensation of the week has been the *cause celebre* of Russell *vs.* Russell, which as I write is, after a hearing extending over four days, drawing to a close. The first question one asks after reading the evidence is, why was the case ever brought into court? From what I learn there is a probability that all this dirty linen would have been washed in private but for the serious mistake of introducing what is known as the Roberts incident. Of course Homer nods, but people are asking whether Mr. George Lewis's right-hand has lost its cunning. The jury up to this moment have not given their verdict, but should they decide in favour of the petitioner she may think herself lucky after the complete collapse of the more damaging accusations. At the outset, whilst the petitioner's case was being presented, popular opinion was entirely against Earl Russell, and he was violently mobbed in the Strand after the Countess had given her version of the separation. But Lord Russell's demeanour in the box, especially the way he came out of his cross-examinations, produced an entire revulsion of feeling. If he had not quietly escaped by a side-door last night, he would have been cheered by a large crowd, probably consisting largely of the people who on the previous evening were quite ready to lynch him. Earl Russell's relatives, after taking the advice of disinterested friends, felt that unpleasant as the ordeal might be it was necessary that he should go into the court and face his accusers. As in all or nearly all these cases there were faults on both sides. He was, perhaps, imperious—he would scarcely be a Russell if he were not—impatient, and possibly soured into the bargain by inability to receive much return from his Irish estates; but he has some qualities which men in his position do not generally possess, and if his past life was not blameless, he is not the depraved creature that he appeared to be after the picture of him painted by his wife. Earl Russell is the grandson of the famous statesman, and son of Viscount Amberley, who died when the respondent was only twelve years of age. The boy's mother, a sister of Lord Stanley of Alderley, died two years before her husband. Lord Amberley is remembered for his independent views on religious subjects. Just before his death he completed a work on which he had been engaged for many years, entitled "An Analysis of Religion." Lady Lena Scott is rather unfortunate with her daughters. A sister of Countess Russell was, it will be remembered, the petitioner in the celebrated nullity case, Sebright (otherwise Scott) *vs.* Sebright, tried before the same judge four or five years ago. The marriage took place in the registry office of a fashionable West-End district. The "particulars" in that case contained an allegation that the respondent frequently threatened the petitioner that unless she would marry him he would accuse her to her mother and in every drawing-room in London of having been seduced by him. No evidence bearing on this matter was tendered, apparently by arrangement between counsel, but Sir Charles Butt is fond of taking his own line as he did this afternoon, when he directed Sir Charles Russell to put more of Earl Russell's domestics into the witness-box. The respondent Sebright by direction of the Judge was examined. On his oath he declared that no impropriety between himself and Miss Scott had ever occurred. Mr. Justice Butt in referring to this evidence, said "assuming it to be true he is entitled to the credit of having exhibited one solitary spark of good feeling in the course of a long series of misdeeds perpetrated upon a defenceless girl—misconduct for which it would not be easy to find language of adequate reprobation." In the end the marriage was annulled, and the lady is now the Mrs. "Dick" Russell who has been mentioned so frequently in the Russell case. The husbands of the two sisters, though they bear the same name, and cordially detest each other, as has been stated in court, are not relatives.

As the Hon. W. Brodrick, M.P., the Financial Secretary at the War Office, is a rather bumptious young man, every one thinks that he deserves the castigation he has received for gratuitously attributing in a speech at Aldershot the authorship of the "Vetus" letters to Sir George Chesney, and impertinently calling upon that distinguished officer to "exculpate" himself. As it happens Sir George Chesney neither wrote nor had anything to do with the contributions to the *Times* that are attracting so much attention in political and military circles. In the absence of explanation or apology, which Mr. Brodrick ought to have made immediately he was shown to be wrong, Sir George Chesney is justified in accounting for his "breach of good manners" by pointing to the fact that Mr. Brodrick's speech was made after dinner. But although Sir G. Chesney is not "Vetus," he shares in the admiration which that unknown correspondent's reflections "appear to have aroused among all readers of them save perhaps a few of the Tadpoles and Tapers of the day, administrative limpets so to speak, who yet have no cause to be angry, for they have not been found fault with, and no one holds them responsible for anything good or bad, that has been done at the War Office." This is severe, and we may hope that when Mr. Brodrick is next allowed to speak in public as the champion of the Pall Mall geniuses he will avoid the "airy, bouncing, slapdash style which," as the *Times* properly points out, "angry officialism" in this country and in other countries too for the matter of that so much affects. If it is true, as is generally assumed, that the apologetic article in the December *Fortnightly Review* is from the pen of Mr. Stanhope's aide-de-camp, it is rather cool of the latter to complain of others writing anonymously. It is an illustration of the misdirected zeal too often displayed by our Government departments that the authorities, instead of trying to answer "Vetus," should be exercising their ingenuity to discuss his identity. The people of England want to know whether certain charges are founded upon fact, not who makes them. It is insinuated by the writer in the *Fortnightly* that the military members in the House are more concerned about pay and pension than the efficiency of the army as a whole. We have heard this before, and possibly there may be something in it. But if it is true that the Parliamentary colonels, as they used to be called, are so selfish, and think more of personal grievances than the interests of the Service at large, *a fortiori* outsiders have reason to thank "Vetus" and other critics for coming forward to denounce what they consider to be the defects of our military administration. The *Times*, in reverting to its previous allegations, admits that the present War Secretary has effected some improvements—improvements in which probably your Governor Lord Harris had a hand—but declares that the "essential defects" of the War Office remain untouched. So far as the organization has been modified by further concentration of responsibility in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief it has, according to Printing House Square, been modified for the worse. "Mr. Stanhope has been industrious in lopping the branches, but he has never attacked the root of the mischief." It may seem strange that no attempt is being made by the Gladstonians to make political capital out of this vigorous onslaught, but a moment's reflection will explain the reason. The Liberals abstain from joining in the attack upon Mr. Stanhope, not out of consideration for that gentleman, but because they are afraid of taking any course that would seem to commit them to additional expenditure when they return to power next year.

By the way, Sir George Chesney is now spoken of as the Conservative candidate for Chatham at the General Election in the place of Sir John Gorst, whose friends seem determined that he shall succeed Sir G. Stokes as one of the representatives for the University of Cambridge. The Liberal candidate for Chatham is General Sir Andrew Clarke, who is a foeman worthy of Sir George's steel. If Sir G. Chesney responds to the desire of his party the fight between the two ex-members of the Viceroy of India's Council will be watched with keen interest. Either gentleman would be an acquisition to the House of Commons. Sir Andrew Clarke has been nursing the constituency for a long time, and his position is believed to be very strong. Indeed, it is said that Sir James Fergusson, and not Sir John Gorst, was chosen as Postmaster General not because of Lord Salisbury's disinclination to recognise the claims of his clever subordinate, but on account of the great risk that would be run in promoting the late Under-Secretary of State to an office that would have vacated his seat.

The recent contribution of a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* dealing with the financial position of the Bombay cotton mills has attracted, and is attracting, a considerable amount of attention in this country. The Manchester papers have published articles on the subject, and yesterday's issue of the *Financial News* contained the following comments:—

To the ordinary English investor, shares in Bombay cotton mills are almost unknown; but we believe these highly-speculative securities have enjoyed much popularity in Lancashire. Notwithstanding that both cotton and money have lately been very cheap—cheap money being an important consideration to enterprises which are worked largely on borrowed capital—the financial position of the Bombay mills is extremely unsatisfactory. There are about forty mills, with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,17,04,250, and the present Stock Exchange value of their shares is no more than Rs. 3,49,80,345, or an average decrease of 16 per cent. from the amount originally paid for them. In a few cases the shares stand at a premium; but in others the depreciation is as much as 82 per cent. Utter recklessness in their methods of finance appears to have caused the embarrassment.

The leading journal not long ago recanted some of its heterodox views about Indian factory labour. The other day the same paper, in an editorial article on Lord Lansdowne's "excellent speech" at the St. Andrew's dinner in Calcutta, confessed that the repeal of the cotton duties was obtained by "commercial greed in this country masquerading as zeal for the Indian consumer." The *Times* tells its readers that the income-tax is at least as unpopular in India as among ourselves, that it is wholly foreign to the genius of the people, and that it has been forced upon the Indian Government by the clamour in England for the abolition of the import duties. These signs of repentance, though tardy, are very welcome and gratifying. It is to be hoped that the admissions as to the "greed" of Lancashire and of the people who want Lancashire votes will not be forgotten when the subject comes up for serious consideration, as it will some day.

(LATER.)

As was anticipated after the break-down of the Roberts incident and the wholly unjustifiable, not to say cruel, introduction of the young woman Williams's name into the case, the jury in the Russell case have returned a verdict for the respondent. The loud cheers with which the announcement was received by the crowded court reflect the opinion of all impartial persons, and if the truth were known I dare say that Sir Edward Clarke is not sorry at the result.

Mr. Harry Marshal Ward, M.A., F.R.S., late Fellow of Christ's College, Professor of Botany at the Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, has been approved by the General Board of Studies for the degree of Doctor in Science of Cambridge.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a large increase to the strength of the Public Works Department in Burma. The additional staff will consist of one Superintending and 21 Executive and Asistant Engineers, and 8 upper subordinates. The Superintending Engineer takes the place of the Superintendent of Works, who now holds charge of one of the four circles. Eight of the Executive and Assistant Engineers are for irrigation work.

General Lockhart has added to his despatch on the Miranzai expedition the following supplement:—"After Colonel Cramer was wounded the command of the King's Royal Rifles devolved on Major the Hon'ble K. Turnour, who commanded this fine battalion of young soldiers to my entire satisfaction throughout the subsequent operations." The Adjutant-General in India has forwarded to the Military Department this recommendation for their favourable consideration.

Major E. J. G. Lewis, Indian Staff Corps, Bengal, Military Accountant, First Class, has been allowed to retire, with effect from the 2nd ult.

An English firm has succeeded in obtaining the contract for the construction of the proposed railways in Siam.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Brown, R.N.R., with the overland mails of the 4th December, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Sergt-Major Drew	Mr F Leete
Mr Macnamara	Mr H G Edie
Mrs Nash	Mr W F D Fisher
Mr Geo Cuffe	Mr O M Napier
Miss Hartnan	Rev E C Pearson
Mr R Ward	Miss Scarlett Campbell
Miss Ryby	Mr J C Tullock
Mr Garratt	Miss M L Hayes
Mr and Mrs Symons and Infant	Mr Macarthur
	Lady Souter and child
Mr F S Bone	Mr Prendegast
Mr and Mrs Simpson	Mr A B Rondle
Mr Swan	Hon W Freemantle
Mr E Hulton	Hon F Stuart Wortly
Mr Park and 2 children	Hon J F Freemantle
Mr Fakerulla	Mr and Mrs Slater
Mr Chular	Mr R Livesey
Miss Holland	Mr Omerod
Mr Henderson	Miss K Schofield
Mr R M Meyer	Mrs Kennedy

From Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs Simson	Mr M H Kothair
Mr Mere Mengens	Mr F Halliday
Mr and Mrs Tuite and child	Mr and Mrs Miley
Mr P Downes	Mr B B Patel
Mr T Robinson	Mr Wahrmann
Mr G Robinson	Mr Catchpole
Mr D Sorabjee	Mr Sharp
Mr and Mrs Penfield	Mr H Spencer
Mr and Mrs Biddulph	Mr Shield
Mr and Mrs Phillips	Mr Shield (Jr.)
Mr Hosking	Mr Brittain
Mr J A D Beaton	Rev R J Kennedy
Mr Carmichael	Miss Wilkinson
Mr and Mrs Grenfell	Mr and Mrs J L Chambers

From Naples.

Mr A Reed	Mr Wright
Mr Parson	

From Ismalia.

Sir H Halford	Count Starzyuski

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

THE COURT.

The Queen came up to London from Windsor on Tuesday and proceeded to Marlborough House to congratulate the Princess of Wales on the attainment of her 47th birthday.

The medical bulletins of the condition of Prince George of Wales have been continuously satisfactory, and the fever has greatly subsided.

The Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Zetland (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) and Lady Zetland were her Majesty's guests at Windsor Castle on Saturday.

POLITICAL.

A proclamation appeared in the *London Gazette* on Friday summoning Parliament to meet on Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1892.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., on Friday concluded his engagements in Glasgow. After presenting to the University a portrait of Sir W. Thomson, the result of a subscription, Mr. Balfour opened a new Conservative Club, made a speech at the Union Club, and finally addressed a Primrose League meeting in the evening. On Saturday, at Edinburgh, Mr. Balfour opened a bazaar in aid of the Working Men's Conservative Association, and afterwards received an address from Irish residents in Edinburgh, acknowledging his services on behalf of improvement in Ireland. Mr. Balfour has since delivered several speeches at Huddersfield.

Mr. Gladstone paid a visit to Wirral, in Cheshire, on Saturday, and in reply to an address he delivered a speech, in which he asserted that it was not true that Home Rule had been put in the background of the Liberal policy, and he declared that Lord Hartington had, by his recent speeches, shown that he had definitively abandoned Liberalism.

Political speeches have been delivered during the last week by many members of Parliament, including Mr. J. Morley, Mr. Chaplin, and the Solicitor-General.

The result of the polling in East Dorset was declared on Saturday. Mr. Sturt, Conservative, was returned by a majority of 347 votes over his Gladstonian opponent, Mr. P. Glyn.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, announced his intention of introducing a Bill for the issue of £1 notes.

IRELAND.

Mr. Davitt, speaking in Limerick county on Sunday, said the Irish farmers had obtained some advantages of late, and that when landlordism was got rid of an Irish Parliament would have to adjust the relations between the farmers and the labourers.

The Earl of Bantry, an Irish peer, died on Wednesday, aged 37. Leaving no issue the peerage becomes extinct.

Mr. Richard Power, M. P., for the City of Waterford, died on Sunday, having been married only 10 days previously.

Mr. J. M'Carthy, M.P., on Tuesday delivered an address at St. Martin's Town-Hall, Trafalgar-square, inaugurating the newly-formed London Metropolitan National League, and he urged all resident Irishmen to join in releasing London from the grasp of the Tory party.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin the receipt of £63 19s. 4d. was announced.

At the meeting of the National Federation subscriptions to the amount of £127 were acknowledged.

GENERAL.

The elections to the London School Board were carried out on Thursday last week, and the results were declared on the following day. The Moderate party obtained a distinct success, the Progressists, who were in a majority on the last Board, losing many representatives.

Amongst the notable deaths which have occurred this week have been those of Viscount Combermere, Prebendary Knox Fletcher, Sir J. P. Corry, M.P., for Mid-Armagh, Sir W. Thompson, late chairman of the Midland Railway, the Earl of Erroll, and Bishop Perry.

The Admiralty have granted compensation to the fishermen at Plymouth whose boats were sunk by the gun practice of H. M. S. Plucky, and weekly allowances to the widow and children of the man who was drowned.

Lieutenant Fremantle, commanding the Plucky, has been tried by Court-martial and acquitted.

The hearing of a suit for judicial separation brought by the Countess Russell against her husband, Earl Russell, began on Tuesday in the Divorce Court, and is not yet concluded.

An explosion of gas in the basement of the Crown Hotel at Blackburn on Monday caused the collapse of the building. About a dozen persons were buried under the ruins, four men and one woman being killed, the others after a long time, being rescued more or less injured.

In consequence of an outbreak of sore throat at Wellington College, the Master, acting on the advice of Sir Andrew Clark, has closed the school for a time.

A man named Baker was convicted at Newcastle Assizes of an unnatural offence and was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. The prisoner protested his innocence, but while being removed to the cells he swallowed some prussic acid and died almost immediately.

A gas explosion in a coal pit at Pendlebury, near Manchester, yesterday caused the death of six miners.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen Sir G W G Green, KCB, Ben Ret; Major-Gen G G Brown, Royal (Bom) Art Ret; Lieut-Col H French, Bom Ret; Earl of Bantry; Earl of Errol; Viscount Combermere; Sir T W C Murdoch; Sir J P Corry; Sir Matthew William Thompson; Maj Minchliff; Capt T W Blakiston; Hon Samuel Brown; Archdeacon Balston; Bishop Perry; Mr. Richard Power, MP; Mr C V Walpole, CB; Mr G T Bettany, MA; Mr R H Coke; Archduke Henry of Austria; Marchioness of Ulfolmondeley.

The wills announced during the week the mail left include the following:—Of Gen. Sir John Bloomfield Gough, of Knockeevan, Clonmel, £16,000; of Mr. Cathcart Boycott Wight Boycott, of Rudge Hall, Salop, £37,427; of Henrietta, Eliza, Dowager Viscountess Galway, £8,897; of Sir John Neeld, of Eaton-square, and Grittleton, Wilts, £319,998, of Mr. Walter Martin Blake, late of Ballyglunin Park, Galway, £234,000; of Mrs. Mary Ann Spencer-Bell, late of 1, Devonshire-place, and of Fawe Park, near Keswick, Cumberland, £69,000; of the Rev. Henry John Graham, late of Bulcote House, Scarborough, £50,000; of Mr. William Augustus Clarke, late of Godalming, £41,000; of Mr. John Coulson, late of 12, Marlborough-Hill, St. John's Wood, £29,000; of the Rev. William Philip Haslewood, late of 43, Harewood-square, £20,000; of Mrs. Mary Fleet, late of 191, Sydney-terrace, Reading, £15,000; of the Rev. John Oliver Williams Haweis, Canon of Chichester, £10,000; of Dame Mary Ann Bickerton Bisshopp, late of 31, Queens'gate, South Kensington, £5,000; of Admiral the Hon. George Grey, of Moreton Pinckney, Northampton, £11,837; of the late Michael Zarifi, of Great Winchester-street and Pembridge-square, £466,986.

By the retirement of Dr. Greene Pasha, owing to ill-health, the important post of Chief of the Egyptian Sanitary Department has become vacant.

THE GOVERNMENT AND HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

At the sitting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, presided over by Mr. George Cotton, the letter from Government on the question of hospitals for infectious diseases in Bombay, which has already appeared in these columns, came up for discussion. Mr. P. Mehta, in proposing that the Corporation should record the document, and appoint a Committee for the purpose of appealing to the Government of India on the matter, spoke for nearly two hours. He contended that it was time the Corporation should have before them the real facts of the contention between the Corporation and Government. After reciting the history of the question in which he endeavoured to show that the Government of Bombay were not justified in saying that the Corporation had been guilty of and want of respect for a superior authority, or that they had broken their pledge, he went on to say that Bombay was unfairly treated when they contrasted their position with the Mofussil, Madras and Calcutta. The Government of Bombay had not treated the Corporation in the manner in which it ought to have done by setting aside at one stroke of the pen all argumentator reason as to whether the Corporation was or was not liable to the demand made upon it by Government. It was not a question of the expenditure of a few hundred rupees, but whether the Corporation should provide for the treatment of infectious diseases in the manner in which Government directed, and whether by the Municipal Act Government was empowered to instruct the Corporation what it should do in matters of detail on other occasions. He asked the members of the Corporation if they were prepared to admit that their constitutional principle went no further than obeying the Government in matters of detail. He advised the Corporation to go to an authority to which both the Corporation and the Government of Bombay was subordinate, namely, the Government of India, and if they did not get justice there, then to the Secretary of State for India, as they had done on a previous occasion, when the Government of Bombay and the Government of India attempted to saddle upon the Corporation a charge for which it was not liable. That was the proper constitutional method for them by which to assert their rights. Mr. Blaney seconded the motion. A full report of Mr. Mehta's speech will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT PLEADER.

We learn that Rao Saheb Vasudeo Jugonnath Kirtikar, the senior pleaders, practising at the Bar of the Appellate Side of the High Court, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Shantaram Narayen as Government Pleader at Bombay. Mr. Kirtiker is one of the oldest Pleaders of the High Court and occupies a leading position at the Native Bar; which he joined in 1860. Two years later, he was appointed Government Professor of Law in the Gujerat Provincial College, Ahmedabad, the duties of which office, in addition to practising in the courts there, he conducted till 1871, when he proceeded to England in connection with the case of a Nawab. On his return to this country, he reverted to the Bar of the High Court, and has since been practising here.

HIGH COURT.—Crown Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN THE MATTER OF SAITREE, A MINOR, REFUSED.

His Lordship delivered judgment on a rule *nisi*, which was some time ago granted by the court, requiring Miss Minnie F. Abrams, Superintendant of the Methodist Episcopal Girls' School, Tardeo, to show cause why the minor Saitree, said to be illegally or unnecessarily detained by her, should not be delivered over to her natural mother, Jainoo, at whose instance the rule had been granted. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared on behalf of Miss Minnie F. Abrams. The woman, Jainoo, appeared in person as a pauper.

After reading the petition and the affidavits in the matter, and taking an elaborate review of the law, in the course of which many English and Indian cases and authorities were cited at considerable length, his Lordship concluded his judgment as follows:—Upon the best consideration that I have been able to give to the case now before this court, and regretting that the petitioner was not represented by counsel, I have arrived at the following conclusions:—Assuming, but not by any means admitting, that the rule that a Hindu girl in this city under 16 is too young to be able to decide where she will reside, is applicable, I am of opinion, that it is the duty of this court to refuse the present application, not being satisfied that it is made *bona-fide* by the petitioner, and as she is a servant earning only eight annas a month as wages, a pauper, and has no home of her own; and there being no affidavit by her mistress, Mrs. Pereira, that the latter is willing to receive and support the young girl, Saitree, the court will decline to remove her and direct her to be handed over to her mother, the petitioner. Next, having regard to the principles of courts of equity, to be gathered from a consideration of the English cases I have quoted, which were decided as well before as after the coming into operation of the Judicature Act of 1873, and this court, since its establishment in 1862, being a court governed by the doctrines of courts of equity, I am of opinion that the petitioner, by her conduct during the last eight years, has precluded herself from demanding that her child should now be given up to her, to do which would be manifestly so detrimental to the welfare of Saitree, who like her mother, has no property whatever, but who, if she stays where she now is, and where it is said that she wishes to remain, will, in all probability, be able in a short time to earn her own living as a teacher. And, lastly, acting upon the doctrine laid down in the case of Skinner *vs.* Orde, L. R. 4, P. C. 60, which, if applicable, this court is bound to follow, and not losing sight of the analogy furnished by the provisions of the recent Guardians and Wards Act, No. 8 of 1890, as it is clearly for the present and future welfare of the girl that she should remain where she now is, under the care of Miss Abrams, at whose school she has been, and is now receiving a free education, and that she should not be delivered over to the petitioner, I am of opinion that the present application must be refused; and accordingly the court, being of opinion that the girl, Saitree, is neither illegally nor improperly detained by Miss Abrams, allows the cause shown and discharges the rule *nisi* obtained by the petitioner on the 23rd November last. The petitioner having been allowed to prosecute, the present proceedings in *forma pauperis*, there will be no order as to costs. Following the course pursued by Lord Mansfield, C. J., and the other judges of the Court of King's Bench in Rex *vs.* Delaval, 3 Burr 1437, a course stated in subsequent cases to be the correct one, I now direct that the girl, Saitree, otherwise called Sarah Hattie Houghton, be discharged from all restraint, and be at liberty to go where she will.

The girl, in answer to the court, stated she wished to go back to Miss Abram's school.

REDUCTION IN TRAMWAY FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly support my argument in asking the Bombay Tramway Company to do the justice of reducing their fare from one anna to half-an-anna for the distance between Boree Bunder and Money School *via* Cruikshank Road? The space between Boree Bunder on one side, and Money School or Crawford Market on the other two sides is formed of an equilateral triangle. The fares charged *via* two sides of this triangle is only half-an-anna, whereas the fare *via* the third side I refer to is one anna; quite double!—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

The report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company states that the net surplus for the year, including £4,820 brought forward, amounted to £179,184, which, after deducting the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Preferred and 3½ per cent. on the Deferred stocks paid in June last, admits of a further payment of 2½ per cent. on the Preferred and 6½ per cent. on the Deferred stocks, making 10 per cent. on the latter stock for the year. The dividends thus paid, and payable are, therefore, equal to 7½ per cent. on the paid-up capital of £2,320,000. A balance of £5,184 will be carried forward. The Directors find themselves under the necessity of charging the profits of the year with the sum of £70,265, this being the amount at which the Nepaul and Hongkong stood in the company's books at the date of their being lost.

CHRISTMAS SHOWS IN THE SHOPS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY.

Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Fort establishment has a most attractive show. The most noteworthy feature is the great reduction in prices which has been made in every department, and which the firm feel confident, give very considerable benefit over the rates usually charged in co-operative stores and agency houses. In regard to the wine department, Messrs. Treacher and Company's reputation is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary; suffice to note that, after prolonged and careful attention the management, in conjunction with their various agencies, have succeeded in perfecting arrangements, which enable them to offer an extent of selection both in quality and price as good as, if not superior, to any hitherto presented in India. They have again a large variety of parlour and indoor games for Christmas, likewise kits for gymkhana and outdoor games. Some charming Christmas gifts will also be found in their new and select stock of gold and silver jewellery, which has been personally chosen by the company's own agent in London. The selection comprises the latest and most fashionable novelties, with the newest designs in vogue in London; and for either Christmas or wedding gifts attention should be paid to the splendid selection of electro-plated ware. The standard patterns are of the best and newest designs, and the quality of the plating is exceptionally good. The company's dealings are direct with the manufacturers. This and the extensive nature of their transactions place them in a most advantageous position, and enable them to quote considerably lower prices than is usual for the same high quality of goods. The table plate is guaranteed to be manufactured from the best of nickel, and is heavily plated with sterling silver; its quality is all that can be desired, and its capability for enduring hard wear is practically unequalled. Upstairs will be found the children's department, which is stocked with all manner of toys and games to delight the hearts of boys and girls of all ages. The novelties in the toys are too numerous to mention, and the best advice would be to visit the shop this evening, when the Christmas Tree will be found laden with the prettiest of presents.

MESSRS. HOAR AND COMPANY.

Messrs. Hoar and Co.'s handsomely arranged commodious and attractive premises are again this season heavily stocked with the choicest goods of a most varied character and include gentlemen's scarves, handkerchiefs, neck mufflers, all kinds of belts and braces, dressing gowns, collars, and shirts all of the newest and latest designs. A very noticeable display is at once observed in the department for hats, which evidently receives more than ordinary attention from Mr. Hoar. Here all descriptions of the best manufacture can be obtained, including the extra light hats, for which the firm is noted. Caps made of soft Vienna cloth, homespuns and buckskin, 'varsity straw hats, ladies' and gentlemen's terais, sun helmets, all the latter being hand-made, are an important guarantee to the wearer. Underwear and gloves can be found suitable for all climates. Embroidered silk and balbriggan socks for dress, &c., are tastefully arranged to tempt the purchaser, and a low-priced white French kid glove, a marvel of value, should command a large sale for those *en route* to cold districts for the holidays. Warm knit hose, Ulster gloves, with combined mitts, and improved fitting cardigan jackets, with silk sleeves, are worth inspection. A very handsome air-tight glass case, built by "Sage," displays the latest novelties in plain and silver-mounted walking-sticks, ladies' and gents' umbrellas, at all times a very useful gift. Folding-beds for camp, railway wraps, tartan plaid mauds, hide bags, with self-closing clips, holdalls, trunks, ladies' and gents' fitted toilet bags, dressing cases, admirable in all respect for their excellent finish and quality, should meet every want. Small items, such as note wallets, purses, key chains, razors, strops, brushes, perfumes, studs, links, &c., are furnished by a liberal supply of reliable quality. A special feature at this season is the tailoring and shirt departments, which at all times command a widespread connection, and require a large and constantly replenished stock to meet the output, which is naturally of infinite variety. Fancy cashmere suitings, blue and black coatings, dress suitings, riding and sporting cords, box cloths, hygienic homespuns, serges of all textures, cheviots for warm suits and ulsters, fancy vestings and materials for shikar, offer a display of extraordinary magnitude.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMIT

[redacted]ut in Tellery's establishment, [redacted]he University Tower, Esplanade [redacted]he best and perfect specimens of [redacted]man ship are kept, even the smallest [redacted]rifling articles being works of art. Nor [redacted]e expensive. Mr. Tellery on opening in [redacted]y was determined to compete with the [redacted]ar, and it is a pleasure to find the venture has proved a thorough success, which it deserves, for every article is good, and artistically executed Mr. Tellery deserves credit in one way. We know how much Indian artisans are doing now-a-days, by copying European designs and shapes, to spoil their own art, but Mr. Tellery keeps his workmen only at the antique designs which make Indian work so valuable. The shop is full of novelties. For instance there is the Tanjore work. Everybody knows how handsome the pieces of mixed silver and copper, copper and brass, brass and silver, or silver, copper, and brass altogether look; but all that is usually seen are plates and *lotas*. Mr. Tellery is making an improvement, which is in reality a development of this work, for he is now having vases, cups, and other articles made in this effective and handsome style, so that Mr. Tellery may well claim to have a greater variety than any other art collector. It is the same with the Jeypore work, which is so well known for its antique and quaint shapes and patterns. There are also specimens of Bombay blackwood carving. People may not consider those curios, but Mr. Tellery, it must be remembered, does not keep any of the common class of articles on stock. His, as those at the entrance will show, are really artistic. Then, there are specimens of pottery from Multan, Delhi, Khurja, Peshawar, Bombay, &c., making a most attractive show. Inside, of course, more of those are to be seen, as well as all manner of shapes of Muradabad ware. There is a fine display of Cashmere copper work. In its original state it looks pretty, and plated with silver it makes charming table ornaments. Exquisite specimens of ivory carving from Delhi form a feature of the Tellery collection, and a novelty is the carving of elephants, after the Delhi style, in ebony with real ivory tusks. Figures illustrative of native character, are to be found in Mr. Tellery's shop, such as can hardly be obtained anywhere. The Tellery collection is certainly such as never was seen in Bombay before, and is now one of the places of interest in the city.

MESSRS. THORPE AND COMPANY.

Visitors to Bombay will be struck with the very handsome business establishment to be seen here, second only in character to those of London. Notable amongst these are the fine and spacious premises of Messrs. Thorpe and Co., in Rampart Row, whose place is a credit to the firm, and a customer can make his purchases with the least possible trouble to himself. As we enter the main door, we see at a glance, here or there, a representative article of everything this firm deals in. The heavier class of goods, not so much liable to soil, are arranged in such a manner about the shop that one has only to saunter round, glance, and select according to his taste. Messrs. Thorpe and Co. are undoubtedly enterprising and pushing, and have in their favour twenty years of Bombay experience, so that now it is almost impossible for a patron to enter this establishment without finding what he requires, and at prices as nearly as possible the same as rule in England for equal value. To form an idea of the goods Messrs. Thorpe and Co. deal in, we have only to turn to the well-arranged catalogue published by the firm, and sent free on application, containing upwards of 80 pages of useful and necessary articles. Firstly, there is the tailoring department, supervised and conducted by a principal whose great point is that a customer's wishes shall be carried out with promptness and despatch. It goes without saying that fit and style go hand in hand in this particular, so that it is not surprising a customer who pins his faith to this gentleman is never heard to complain. It is scarcely necessary to do more than note the material from which garments are turned out under this head, amongst which will be found fabrics to suit this climate and home voyages. A branch of this department, in which Messrs. Thorpe and Co. have been very successful is the military outfitting, which has become a special feature of their business. Next, we turn to the helmet and hat department, in which there is an immense selection comprising no less than twenty different shapes in helmets and sun hats with a variety of black and coloured felt hats for evening wear, straw hats, and travelling caps, also find their place here. The shirt department is an important consideration in this business, and Messrs. Thorpe & Co. have spared no trouble to obtain the services of an assistant both capable and willing to turn out a comfortable and well-made article. It is directed by a cutter having the advantage of some fifteen years' experience in the West End of London, and orders may safely be placed for garments of this description with the certainty that they will be well executed. We must not pass on without noting the splendid range of new shirtings in pure wool, silk and wool, which is of a delightful texture for this climate, being very soft, light, and absorbent—spun silk Oxford and French cambric, together with the usual white dress shirts. The firm have introduced a new feature this season in making up these articles of attire, that is an usual white shirt with fronts and cuffs of fancy pique, and it is really a very effective and pretty material. They are fashionable in London at the present time. Sleeping suits are also made of the above materials. Messrs. Thorpe and Co.'s dressing gowns and travelling rugs, amongst which we find some very handsome reversible, fancy-striped, and plain mohair on one side, whilst on the reverse is lambs, wool; also hosiery, gloves, ties, and scarves, braces handkerchiefs, collars, money-belts, &c., in great variety. Overland trunks, cabin trunks, solid leather portmanteaus, Gladstone bags, brief bags, dress-suit cases, fitted bags, uniform cases, ladies' dress baskets, &c., form a large and important item. Household linen comes within the province of their trading, together with travelling requisites of every description. There is also a handsome stock of walking-sticks, silver mounted, plain natural, swagger canes, and an immense selection of other kinds. This notice would not be complete without a reference to the masonic department which is under the charge of a Worthy Brother, whose experience in the craft enables him to act as adviser to new masons in supplying the proper kit. The assortment of masonic jewels is wonderful and large, together with aprons, collars, and cuffs suitable for all degrees in either English or Scotch constitutions.

MESSRS. COMBRIDGE AND COMPANY.

A vast and choice assortment of literature of all kinds is displayed in the premises of the above booksellers, who have imported some splendid works in the way of gift-books for Christmas. They are handsomely bound and beautifully gilded, whilst the printing is of excellent execution. An attractive and amusing diversion will be found in the "P. and O. Pencillings," including sketches in facsimile, water-color drawings, executed in the best style of chromo-lithography and in pen and ink. "Shakespeare's Heroes and Heroines" will be found to form a very handsome Christmas present, whilst a fine variety of Christmas cards and nursery books are exposed for sale, and present a very attractive appearance. The variety of table books is great, the works being handsomely finished and ornamented.

MESSRS. BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY.

The stock-in-trade of this establishment is large, while the novelties in Christmas ties and cravats and walking-sticks, &c., perplex the customer as to the choice of selection. On entering the premises the visitor does not witness that display of Christmas decorations of flags and bunting, bannerets, fancy children's toys, and attractive Christmas and New Year's cards and greetings, which are exhibited in some of the shops in the Fort and native town. The goods are more substantial. Rhinoceros hide cutting whip, and sticks beautifully mounted in silver, a large and elegant choice of ladies' wool, silk, and rich mixtures in wraps and shawls, ladies' fur, capes and boas of superior selection, ribbons and laces, flowers and feathers, of every hue and pattern, sunshades and umbrellas in all fashionable styles, fancy silk handkerchiefs, lace trimmed, tucked or scalloped, fancy brocaded and striped patterns, a large assortment of rich and chase designs in fans and infants robes and cloaks are exhibited in this large establishment of general outfitters. Ladies and gentlemen anxious to spend their Christmas at Mahableshwar, Matheran, Poona, or some other favourite hill resort will find a large assortment of elaborately-fitted bags displayed in the shops, and come in so handy to travellers. Purchasers desirous of procuring outfits should not fail to look into this establishment.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CO.

Messrs. Watson and Co., Church Gate Street, are showing some very pretty Dutch silver *tete-a-tete* tea-sets for which they have made very handsomely carved ebony cases; these again are lined with blue satin, so that they make a very unique present. They have also muffineers, salt-cellars, tea-sets, claret-jugs and some very handsome goblets. There are ladies' sun helmets in a variety of pretty shapes with very handsome puggarees most effectively put on. Materials for dress-suits so much in vogue at this festive season are in great variety and for those who propose spending their Christmas camping out whip cords and Bedfords should be invaluable for shikar suits. Linen table cloths form an important part of this well-known firm's preparations for Christmas, and they have some very fine large-sized ones, and as Messrs. Watson and Co.'s terms are now ready-money the prices strike one as being very reasonable. Tweeds for light evening suits are also on view in great variety, both of texture and design and at every price. We were much struck with the fresh color of the home-spuns which we were informed were made from wool as it comes from the sheep's back uncontaminated with the dye vat.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

It is always a pleasure to visit this establishment, probably the largest in India, but never more so than at this season of the year. This year Messrs. Thacker and Co., are well to the fore with a display of Christmas and New Year presents that amply repay a visit. To give a lengthened detail would be too much, but mention must be made of their exquisite selection of handpainted Christmas cards, leather goods, bound books, of which the selection is unusually fine, handsome steel engraving, photo frames, and many other novelties too numerous to detail. As Messrs. Thacker and Co., are now selling books at the rate of 10 annas per shilling there is no necessity to send London booksellers when one can indent on such a store in India.

SHROFF BROTHERS.

Messrs. Shroff Brothers, of course, have again this year done their best to be far and away ahead of every one else in their line of goods, and their line of goods appears to be almost anything between a tin trumpet and a ship's anchor. Toys for gladdening the hearts of the youngsters, pleasing the youthful, and amusing the old are here in endless variety. The American mechanical toys are this year extremely clever. Tin rabbits are made to hop and skip about, miniature engines pump water, and little dolls swim about in real water, and the devices for coaxing the children to save their pence are amusing, and we should think effective. Messrs. Shroff Brothers come out particularly strong on the way of china and glassware. They have some really beautiful specimens of the potter's art and the glass is cheap and varied in design.

MESSRS. BULL AND COMPANY.

Messrs. Bull and Company, General Merchants, at Apollo Bunder, have just unpacked a large variety of Christmas and New Year cards, fancy articles, toys, and dolls. For the amusement of children they have prepared a lucky "bran pie." Of stores they have a first-rate stock of hams, bacon, and cheese, and confections. They exhibit likewise a large stock of implements for indoor and outdoor games. Their musical chairs and musical decanters are novelties of their kind, and a visit to this shop, is much worth the trouble.

MR. F. CORNAGLIA.

The successor to Mr. F. Peliti has proved himself capable of sustaining and adding to the reputation that this establishment gained under its late proprietor. Nothing could exceed the care and attention which is bestowed upon the commodities sold by this establishment, and it is sufficient to say that both in variety and quality Mr. Cornaglia's stock of cakes, sweetmeats and other good things is equal if not superior to the display in former years.

CALENDARS AND DIARIES.

Mr. W. H. Gribbin has now issued his Indian Textile Diary for 1892, which is, as usual, most carefully compiled for the use and benefit of all connected with textile industries in India. It contains a tabulated list of all the cotton, woollen, jute, and silk mills in India, their representative owners or agents, with numerous tables of calculations, limits, receipts, and other useful information for emergencies and ready reference of engineers. The diary is distributed free to all connected with the textile industries throughout India.—Mr. Rustomji N. Rustomji, 35, Church Gate Street, agent for Ocidel and Naumann's sewing machines, sends us a large coloured scroll, illustrative of the simplicity with which the machine works. It is well coloured and makes a pretty ornamental work for the wall.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 22.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Testamentary Suits.

18-90—Ardesir H and D—Ruttonbai vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody—Nanu and H—Part heard.

21-91—Thakurdas D and C—Amtoolabai, widow, vs Dossajee Jewajee Rungwala—T A Bland.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

For Consent Decree.

565-91—Wadia and G—Khan Bahadoor Meerakberally and another vs Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdoolally and others—Nanu and H and M N Suklatwalla and M H Khan.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

631-91—Payne G and S—E Spinner and others vs Hajee Ahmed Khanbhoy—Part heard.

416-91—M H Khan—Hurridas Assanund vs Thaverdas Gasmull.

130-91—M H Khan—Hurridas Assanund vs Mungoomull Moolchund.

581-91—E Wilkin—Choonilall Kesresing and others vs Bora Tyebjee Moola Taz Khanjee and others—Tyebjee and D.

611-91—Bicknell and M—Pragu Boga and others vs Remunbhov Khanbhoy.

612-91—Bhaishanker and K—The Bombay Co, Ld, vs Premjee Toolsidas.

615-91—Macfarlane E and H—Canjee Natha vs Ludha Enderjee.

Defended New Long Causes.

310-91—Bhaishanker and K—Sorabhai Maganbhai vs Manshukram Kahandas—Craigie, L and O.—Part heard.

119-91—Wadia and G—Nanchand Futtochund and another vs Bhuvandas Hemchund—Tyebjee and D.

302-91—Conroy and B—Sewjee Pragjee vs Shunker Ramchunder and another—Balkrishna V and K.—Part heard.

404-91—N S Dikshit—Narrayen Mahadew Ayjamda vs Ramrao Anunta and others—In person.

412-91—M N Suklatwalla—Manbai vs Lilladhur Shamjee and another—Little S F and N.

413-91—Conroy and B—Jaithabhoy Cullianjee and another vs The Imperial Flour Mill—Nanu and H.

397-91—Payne, G and S—J E Sassoon and others vs Thucker Dharsey Mooraj and another—E Wilkin.

417-91—K J Mantri—Bhasker Raghoonath vs Babajee Baboojee—Crawford, B and Co.

418-21—In person, a pauper—Esmail Ahmed and another vs Oosman Mahomed and another—In person.

419-91—In person, a pauper—Anajee Rowjee vs Condajee Kanoojee—In person.

427-91—Payne, G and S—H C Stephens vs Allibhoy Esmailjee—Crawford, B and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

724-90—Tyebjee and D—Estherbai vs David Ebrahim Awasker—Conroy and B

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

88-91—Crawford, B and Co—J C Bergendahl vs Shaw Thakurdas Munoredas and another—Bhaishanker and K and Shamrao P—Part heard.

106-91—Janardhan G—Sitaba Balaram vs Bhimabai and others—Bhaishunker and K.

58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cussumally—M E and H.

376-89—Roughton and B—Koolsumbeebee—vs—Ahmed Mahomed and others—C B and Co—and M E and H.

112-91—Tyebjee and D—Josee Hurry Ruttonsee vs—Tookaram Rowjee and others.—In person—C W and S.

256-91—M D and J—Luckmiyahoo vs Runchordas Hurridass—Ardaseer, H and D.

A STORY is being told at the expense of a socially ambitious and in ordinately wealthy American lady who has been creating somewhat of a sensation in our modest little mother country. During her visit to England she has collected all manner of patriarchal curios, but more particularly has she devoted her attention to ecclesiastical treasures bearing the initials "I.H.S." on the ground that these were her father's initials!

THE new Brazilian Government dismissed the Papal Nuncio.

THE ANTICIPATED SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN.

THE Sarvajanik Sabha has addressed the following letter to Government:—

Sir,—With reference to your letter, No. 5484, dated 12th August, 1891, informing the Sabha in reply to its previous letter, No. 275, dated 23rd July, 1891, that Government, as then advised, saw no cause for anxiety regarding the state of crops, and did not deem it necessary to publish any further details concerning the condition of the crops than were already supplied in the weekly summary, we have been directed by the managing committee of the Sabha to submit this fresh representation on the subject of the urgent necessity under existing circumstances of keeping the public well-informed in regard to the several districts that are at present beyond doubt threatened by scarcity, and we request that Government will be pleased to take such further steps as they may deem necessary to allay public anxiety. The summaries for the past few weeks have no room for doubt that so far at least as the districts of Nasik, Belgaum, Nagar, Dharwar, Poona, Bijapur, and Satara are concerned, the people are confronted by a serious crisis, and there is little hope of any improvement taking place. In all these districts the kharif crop has been more or less a failure and the expectations about the rabi crop have been cruelly disappointed. The last summary published in the *Gazette* shows that prices are rising everywhere, that the supply of fodder is growing scarcer in most parts of these districts, that water-supply also is greatly deficient in many of them, that cattle are being removed elsewhere, and that in some places, even the migration of the labouring classes has already commenced. As observed in our letter of 23rd July, the conditions of 1876-77 are thus being repeated over an area larger than that affected in that calamitous period. The rabi crops are withering everywhere for want of moisture and in parts of Bijapur, even the official reports admit that they are entirely ruined. And now that there is not the faintest prospect of any late rains coming to the help of the agricultural classes, the committee of the Sabha would respectfully submit that the time has come when Government should adopt practical measures to face the impending famine which, it is feared, will tax all the available resources of the country to enable the people to tide over the crisis.

2. In view of the critical condition of the season, the committee of the Sabha desire to state that they have organized an agency of their own to obtain reliable information about the condition of the distressed talukes in these seven districts, and hope to be able to submit periodical summaries of the accounts received from their agents and correspondents for the information of Government on the plan followed by them during the last great famine. Such private information will necessarily be defective in several respects. It will not naturally be in many points as accurate and full as the agencies available to Government can gather. At the same time the official summaries will naturally reflect the opinions of the district officers who, from a laudable anxiety to avoid panic, almost invariably take a more hopeful view of the situation than circumstances justify. When the information obtained from private and official sources is collected together and published every week in detail not for the district as a whole, but for each taluka separately, it may be relied on as a safe basis for the measures that will have to be adopted for coping with the crisis. And it is with this view that we repeat our request that the weekly summary published by Government should be supplemented with additional information on the following lines. Part of the information asked below has to be given only once, while the rest will have to be supplied week after week in the summary:—

1st.—It is desirable to have detailed figures regarding the rainfall in each taluka during the present season and the deficiency of the rainfall as compared with the average of five years.

2nd.—The extent of the land in each taluka over which the crops have failed should be stated, as also how far this failure is partial or total.

3rd.—The different proportions of the estimated yield of the kharif crops, which by this time have all been reaped and harvested, should be published for general information.

4th.—The extent of protected area by reason of the land being under the command of irrigation works or tanks or private wells should be specified.

5th.—Statements about the imports and exports of grain from and into each taluka by railway or by ordinary roads should find a place in the weekly summary. The traffic returns of the railways, and the returns from toll and octroi stations will supply this information, which will be very important to enable Government to judge how far the activity of private trade may be depended upon in this crisis to afford adequate relief.

6th.—Variations in the prices of the staple articles of food, as also of fodder for cattle, should be published every week.

7th.—The condition of the available water-supply for men and cattle, which must necessarily diminish every day, should be noted in this summary. This information should be given in detail separately, so as to enable Government to judge of the wants of the several talukas, as they become more pressing from week to week with the approach of summer. This information will also enable the Local District Committees to suspend expenditure on other works temporarily and devote their spare funds to the improvement of water-supply.

8th.—The official summary shows that cattle are being removed from certain districts. From private sources the committee of the Sabha are given to understand that large numbers of cattle are being brought for sale to the great market towns and are being sold for nominal prices and bought by butchers. Detailed particulars from week to week regarding the talukas, from which cattle are being removed as also those to which they are being removed, and full information about these sales will be very valuable to Government at a time like the present.

9th.—Similar information about the migration of the labouring classes is also necessary, although this will be more difficult to obtain. But if such migration is inevitable under the present circumstances, it will be necessary to secure this information regarding each taluka as the season advances, to enable Government to choose the places where the relief works will have to be started so as to be as far as possible, within reach of the distressed classes.

10th.—Information about cattle-diseases and epidemics and the general health of each taluka should also be obtained and published.

11th.—Similarly, information about property offences, such as thefts, robberies with violence, dacoities, &c., should be published from time to time. These offences are generally an important test of the acuteness of the crisis and should be of use to Government to judge of the distress prevailing in the different parts of the province.

3. The committee of the Sabha are anxious that the mistakes unfortunately committed in 1876-77 should not be repeated by reason of absence of information on the points noticed above. Weekly bulletins of this detailed information regarding each taluka will enable Government to deal with the crisis in such a way as to minimise all chances of panic, and give a sort of confidence to the public mind. The Sabha feel assured that Government is fully alive to the gravity of the situation and that it is anxiously concerting the necessary measures for affording relief to distressed people. The first necessity, however, in such a crisis is for Government to take the public into its confidence, and it is with this view that the committee of the Sabha have ventured to submit the suggestions made above.

4. Besides the information on the points, specified above, Government will have to consider the necessity of postponing the collection of its land-revenue, at least in part in the distressed talukas. The season for collection in the kharif talukas has already commenced and in the rabi districts the instalments become due in March and April next. The Sabha learn that even in the kharif districts the crops in many places have proved a partial failure, and that the rabi crops will prove a total failure over a larger area. The Government of India has already framed rules for the suspension of the land-revenue, and it will be desirable to give effect to them in all talukas or parts of talukas where such relief is badly wanted. Inquiries will have to be instituted with this view without delay. The committee of the Sabha need not add that stringency in collection at such a time will add to the difficulties of the distressed people, and aggravate them to an extent which no subsequent liberality will remedy.

5. The Irrigation Department may also be required at such a time as this to reduce its rates wherever the water-supply can be depended upon, so as to encourage a large resort to this help than is now possible. The Sabha learn with regret that considerable difficulties are placed in the way of those who would otherwise apply for water by reason of the existing rules of the Irrigation Department and Government will therefore see that it is necessary to relax the stringency of these rules at the present time.

6. The Forest Department, the committee think, ought to be able to render considerable assistance at such a crisis as this. Restrictions in regard to closed and unclosed areas, useful in ordinary times, will become not only inconvenient but oppressive under existing circumstances. It is, therefore, a matter for the consideration of that department, how far it can provide free grazing for villages close enough to protected and reserved tracts. The enhanced fees charged for non-agricultural cattle and for agricultural cattle from other talukas under recent rules should not certainly be insisted upon at present, especially as this cannot involve any serious loss to Government revenue.

7. The Public Works Department is, we understand, ready with schemes of works, proposed to be taken up during the famine years. In respect of these works, the committee of the Sabha think that in preference to road-making works, likely to increase the supply of water, should be undertaken. The works undertaken during the last famine have proved of great benefit and the attention of the department should therefore be directed to give preference to this class of works. The Famine Insurance Fund, which has not been much drawn upon in this Presidency, can not be turned to better account than in the way suggested above. The large Local Fund balances in the hands of Government, which, the Sabha understand, are larger than the strict rules require, may be at once placed at the disposal of the District and Local Committees, so that whenever relief-works are necessary no delay may be caused in beginning them at once.

8. The Committee of the Sabha feel sure that many of these suggestions must have been anticipated by Government in the various departments concerned. The Sabha however think that much cannot be done to cope with the situation adequately unless a Special Famine Relief Department is organized and a qualified officer placed in charge of it on the plan followed in 1876-77. In this connection, we are directed to observe that the services rendered by General Kennedy during that crisis were invaluable, and the same concentrated control will be found to be absolutely necessary to make all the various departments work in consort and avoid unnecessary delays and conflicts of authorities.

Hoping that the above suggestions will meet with favourable consideration at the hands of Government, we beg to remain, yours, &c.,

(Sd.) G. K. GOKHALE
(Sd.) K. P. GODBOLE
Secretaries, Sarvajanik Sabha.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR FUND.

CAPTAIN WALSHE begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, the following contributions:—

Mr. A. C.	Rs.	10
Mr. J. Sanders Slater	,,	10
Mr. F. C.	,,	10
The Presidency Magistrate's (Fort) Court Poor Box	,,	10
Mr. H. M. Phipson	A case of Bass beer.	

THE DOGS OF INDIA.

WRITING apropos of Mr. J. L. Kipling's book on "Beast and Man in India," Sir George Birdwood says:—

The character and civilisation of the Hindoos are no more to be deliberately measured by their proverbs about dogs and other lower animals than are our own by similar impulsive sayings. The dog has its uncanny aspects, as has been recognised from the beginning of human history, and is explained by its black colour, its nocturnal habits, its woful howlings, and its snarling and biting. Hence, in all countries and in all stages of civilisation dogs have ever been beasts of evil omen; and hence, also, they have always been sacred to the "infernal deities." Cerberus was the dog of hell; and Vulcan had his attendant dog, afterwards passed on to St. Dominic. When a Parsee is dying a dog is brought into the room to guide the departing soul on its way to Hades, and a kind of magnetic influence is attributed to it in this respect. Yama, the Hindoo god of death and hell, is attended by two dogs, reminding one of "the Devil and his dandy dogs" of Cornish folk-lore. A dog is also the vahan or "vehicle,' of Bhairava, the "Terrible" form of Siva worshipped among the lower castes in the Southern Mahratta country. Then Sirius is the pestilence-bearing "Dog-Star" of the summer-heated skies; and felons in the Middle Ages, as a ghostly aggravation of their punishment, were sentenced to bear a dog in their arms—canem ferre—to the place of execution. According also to the mediæval legend, Eve, the prototype of woman, was really a dog. Are we to judge of the true estimate of Christendom of woman by this spiteful story; or of the English character and civilisation by the mass of opprobrious epithets applied throughout their literature to dogs? On the other hand, the literature of the Hindoos is full of references and allusions expressive of the tenderest humanity towards dogs. And the crown of them all is that most touching story in the Mahabbarata of Yudhisthira and his dog. When Yudhisthira at last determined to renounce the world, he and his four brothers threw the fire of their domestic hearth into the Ganges, and went forth with their sister Draupadi, followed only by their dog. And they went through all Banga [Bengal] toward the rising sun, until they reached the everlasting rampart of the Himalayas; and beyond it they travelled on to the celestial Mount Meru until at last they reached the highest heaven of Indra. But it did not happen to all of them to enter with their bodies of flesh into the heavenly city. Their mortal sins prevented them; and first by the wayside fell and perished sweet Draupadi, "because of her too great love for Arjuna"; next Sahadera, "for that he esteemed none equal to himself"; then the bright Arjuna, "who boasted, and fulfilled not his boast"; and, last of all, Bhima, "who when his foe fell he cursed him." Thus Yudhisthira went on alone, and on and on, with only his dog following him; until at length he approached the glorious gates of heaven, and the god Indra went forth to meet him and invite him to enter in. Then Yudhisthira asked if his brethren would be received also; "for not even into this heaven would I enter without them." He is assured that their purified spirits are there already; and again entreated to enter "wearing his body of flesh." And then he pleads that his faithful dog may also beat him company; and, in the end, it is admitted with him, to his unspeakable joy. Translated by Talboys Wheeler from a translation from the original Sanskrit, and reduced from Wheeler's translation to this dry abstract, the story is still one no Englishman can read without being moved to the quick—as telling of a love for God's poor dumb creatures even surpassing his own. We can, in short, never judge any people righteously and beneficently, except by their highest ideals.

A SEQUEL TO THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

THE *St. James's Gazette* remarks:—"The decision arrived at by the military authorities, after a long and anxious consideration of the circumstances under which Mr. Quinton's escort retreated from Manipur, should not take the public by surprise. The two senior officers left in command when Colonel Skene was seized by the Manipuris have been cashiered. The sentence is a severe one; but in the face of the evidence that has appeared we cannot say that it was undeserved. One cannot read Mrs. Grimwood's narrative without feeling that the retreat was a disorderly stampede. So far from this fatal measure being resolved on in order to save Mrs. Grimwood, she seems to have been left to save herself—that is, until the fugitives recovered from their panic. A retreat from the Residency, which was being shelled from the palace, was necessary; but a stand might have been made in the neighbouring hills. Had this been done—and Major Grant's exploit shows that it was not impossible—the lives of the captives might have been saved; or at any rate, the disaster at Manipur would not have been a disgrace. At the same time, the public in general, and military men in particular, will wait with keen interest to hear the reasons which have led Sir Frederick Roberts to take the severest view of the conduct of the officers concerned. Nor can it be supposed that with the removal of Captains Boileau and Butcher we have heard the last of the Manipur episode. That these officers were guilty of a serious error of judgment is likely enough; but the disaster at Manipur calls for more than the punishment of two junior officers; nor did all the others who are to blame perish in the massacre. . . . Nor has the Government of India been called to account for the mistakes that were made, for interfering with the local officials when they were in the right, for sanctioning their proposals when they were acting unwisely. The whole story of Manipur is a miserable record of blundering and mismanagement; and of those who survived the disaster more than two military officers are to blame for it."

It may be added that Mrs. Grimwood says nothing in her book about the officers beyond the bare mention of one of their names.

THE Bishop of Madras has written a memorandum for the S. P. C. K., the S. P. G., and the Colonial Bishoprics Council, in reference to the proposal to appoint a Bishop of Tinnevelly on the same footing as the Bishop of Chota Nagpur. "I may be wrong," the Bishop writes, "but the proposed course seems to me to be an absolute act of disestablishment."

THE new Japanese Minister to Spain was received by the Queen Regent on Nov. 27.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

A READER high in official circles at Simla takes me to task for a paragraph "which rather scorned the idea of the Duke of Connaught's succeeding Sir F. Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India." *Quod scripsi, scripsi*, but how scorn for anything connected with Royalty can have crept into these columns I am at a loss to imagine. By way of amends for this indiscretion, I hasten to make known that, according to my present informant, there exists a strong feeling, both in Anglo-Indian and native circles, in favour of the appointment of a Royal Prince to this post. To the question, however, whether the Duke of Connaught would, irrespective of birth, make the best Commander of the Indian Army, my correspondent does not allude, this being, I presume, a matter of unimportance.

"A Sepoy Officer" sends me the following remarks which seem to me well worth the attention of the Indian military authorities:—

SIR,—A great feeling of unrest, verging upon discontent, is pervading the native ranks of our Bengal army. Hindustani regiments do not know if they are to be disbanded or turned into caste regiments of Rajputs or Brahmins or Hindustani Mohammedans. At present these elements are generally mixed up in regiments, but kept separate in companies, and I think the present system is the best.

Purely caste regiments are a mistake. There are good men in every caste, and it is a mistake to move about native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men from one regiment to another without good excuse. There is a strong feeling of *esprit de corps* in our Hindustani regiments, and very often our men and non-commissioned and commissioned officers refuse promotion in other regiments, and prefer to stick to their own corps in which they have served ten, twenty, or even more years. But what the men object to most is leaving their own British officers, who have been with them for years on active service and in cantonments.

I see no reason for any change in the present system. As a rule there is an excellent feeling between the different castes in a regiment. The Hindoos perform the duties of Mussulmans on Mussulman holidays, and *vice versa*. Above all, these changes, unless absolutely necessary, cause great expense to the State.

I know from experience that in every Sepoy's mind doubt exists as to what is to be the future of him and his regiment. That is not a good feeling for the rank-and-file of any army to have, and the sooner such doubts are terminated one way or the other, the better.

The following document should be read as an appendix to the recent article in *Truth* on "The Fleecing of Tommy Atkins." This is a list of the articles with which each of the 400 or so privates in the 93rd Highlanders has been required to provide himself before sailing for India; and it should serve to bring home clearly to the public mind the perfect justice of the complaints which soldiers are continually addressing to me respecting the cost of their "sea-kit." The amount of this little bill is deducted from each man's pay during the voyage. Bearing in mind that the utmost a man can get after paying his grocery ration is 8½d. per diem, it will be seen that the kit will absorb more than half of each man's pay for the five weeks he is at sea:—

	s.	d.
1 pair serge trousers	3	9
1 serge jacket	4	0
2 cholera belts	2	9
1 kit bag	0	10
1 cap	0	5½
1 housewife	0	5½
2 pieces of soap	0	1½
1 cake pipe-clay	0	0½
1 clasp-knife	0	8½
1 tin blacking	0	1½
1 scrubbing-brush	0	5
	13	7

Some of the items in this list are palpable absurdities and others are most extravagantly priced. What, in the name of wonder, does a battalion want to take 400 scrubbing-brushes to sea for? Why are 400 clasp-knives required—still more 400 "housewifes," one of which articles to every two or three men ought to be an ample provision? A regulation "cholera-belt" consists, I understand, of a strip of flannel and little more, and might be provided at a profit for half the price charged. At fit sight it looks a reasonable thing that a highlander going to sea should be provided with a pair of trousers (though if his country employs him, and promises him a "free kit," and orders him to go to sea, I am entirely of opinion that his country ought to find the trews); but I am told that in the usual course nearly every man in a kilted regiment possesses one or two pairs of trousers. If he does, why should he be forced to buy more?

I would ask the reader also to remember, that as soon as the soldier lands in India, he is required to provide himself with special clothing and other articles requisite in the tropics. The burden thus imposed has been the subject of bitter complaints in these columns again and again. Can anydody with these facts before him wonder that the service is unpopular, or that Tommy Atkins considers himself swindled?

The Government of Bombay appears to have been guilty of some very mean, and also somewhat arbitrary, proceedings in connection with the levying of income-tax upon a prize won by a Mrs. La Mache in a Hyderabad State lottery. Mrs. La Mache, who is a lady nurse, was charged and, after an appeal, paid Rs. 519. 8a. 9p. upon the sum of Rs. 20,000, which she had had the luck to win. She then appealed to the Commissioner of the Southern Division, and in due course received a reply that, "in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Legal Remembrancer" on a previous occasion, the amount was not taxable, and the tax paid must be returned. This was on February 8 last. Application was then made to the Collector for the money, and he required affidavits and other documents to be prepared. When these were duly lodged they were returned on some quibbling pretext, and in this way Mrs. La Mache's solicitors were kept at arm's length until May 7, when the Collector wrote, enclosing a Government Resolution of April 24, declaring a lottery prize assessable to income-tax, in accordance with which the repayment of the money was finally refused.

Mrs. Mache has thus been mulcted in Rs. 519 by an avowed piece of *ex post facto* legislation, which the Government of Bombay passed after their own officials had ordered the repayment of the tax. This piece of legalised robbery has been endorsed by Lord Harris, and approved, on appeal, by the Governor-General in Council. I do not, myself, in the least see why Mrs. Mache should not pay income-tax on her lottery winnings, but I see every reason why a civilised Government should not deal with its subjects in this capricious and oppressive manner, and I should think that in this view I shall have the support even of Lord Cross.

A correspondent sends me the following with reference to the Indian case mentioned in last week's *Truth*, in which a man, having served a term of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine, was subsequently subjected to an execution to satisfy the amount in default. It would seem that the law is the same in New South Wales, and I may hear next that it is so in England. But I venture to think that neither in England, nor India, nor New South Wales will any one be found to defend such rank injustice:—

Strange as it may seem, an analogous case to the one you mention happened at Sydney a few years ago. A prominent politician became involved in a *cause célebre*, and was sentenced to pay a heavy fine, or in default, one year's imprisonment. He was obstinate enough to prefer the alternative, and "served his time" unflinchingly; but, to his intense chagrin, he was subsequently compelled to pay up the amount in which he had originally been mulcted. The case, which was considered a very hard one, attracted a great deal of attention at the time, but no change has yet been made in the law in that respect, which seems almost incomprehensible.—Yours truly, JOHN DAWSON.

Many of my readers will doubtless remember certain references in *Truth* during last year to the crusade of Mrs. Alice Hayes against the Calcutta Leper Asylum. Mrs. Hayes has now published an interessing little book entiled "My Leper Friends," which contains not only an account of her work in Calcutta, but many facts in regard to leprosy in India which deserve to be better known. As Mrs. Hayes instructed her publishers, Messrs. Thacker and Co., to forward all the proceeds of the sale of the book to the Leper Fund which she started in Calcutta, and which is badly in need of support, I feel no hesitation in recommending the book to the attention of my readers.

AN INDIAN VENTURE.

I have just received—not from the Company—a report of the directors of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, which shows a lamentable state of affairs. The loss shown in the balance-sheet amounts to £5,871, but this is not all. Amongst the assets figure £5,738 for preliminary expenses, only £1,119 having been written off the original amount of £6,857. The stock is taken in the accounts as £35,182, but I should like to know on what basis this figure has been arrived at. Then there are sundry debtors, £2,067. Yet I was under the impression that, on the principles of co-operative stores, the Company did not give any credit. The expenses in London, including directors' fees, £1,331, and £1,119 written off preliminary expenses amount to £4,850! Then, again, as regards the financial position of the Company, there is only £1,979 in cash left in a liquid state; against which the Company owes £5,501 for current trading accounts, and £3,104 on bills payable, besides £2,500 loan from bankers. It is evident, therefore, that business cannot be carried on without a further call being made.

The question, of course arises whether it is worth while to carry on a losing business, or whether it would not be preferable to wind the concern up before the bulk of the capital is lost. The directors state that Messrs. Jas. Finlay & Co. are prepared to resign the agency, and propose that the business of purchasing and shipping all the stores sent out to India should be carried on under the direct supervision and control of the directors by a buyer on the staff of the Society. This is precisely what I suggested in my former remarks (*Truth* Oct. 29). Messrs. Finlay also recommend that the number of directors should be reduced to three, and that their remuneration should be reduced. So Admiral Scott and the Hon. Dudley Murray are thrown overboard, and Major-General Davies, Mr. Alfred Cotterell Tupp, and Mr. John D. Tannahill are left in control of the concern. Mr. Tupp, I understand, has really for some time managed the affairs of the Company, with what success the accounts show, and the question naturally arises whether he and his co-directors are the right men in the right place. Finally, Messrs. Jas. Finlay & Co. agree to return the commission earned by them of about £1,600 (I had estimated this amount at £1,400). This is a gracious act for which every credit should be given to Messrs Finlay. It will be for the shareholders to satisfy themselves whether the Company should have a fresh lease of life, and the proper way to ascertain this is to appoint a committee of inspection to inquire into the present position of the concern, and to confer with the directors. If the shareholders are wise, they will adopt this measure at Friday's meeting, for the men who are now directing the concern have not been so successful in their management that their *ipse dixit* should be accepted without independent inquiry.—*Truth*.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OF

THE RUSSELL MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

APPLICATION FOR A JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

THE case of "Russell *vs.* Russell" came before Sir Charles Butt and a special jury in the Divorce Court on Tuesday (Dec. 1). It was the suit of the Countess Russell for a judicial separation from her husband, Earl Russell, on the ground of his cruelty. The Solicitor-General and Mr. Lewis Coward appeared for the petitioner, and Sir C. Russell, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., Mr. W. S. Robson, and Mr. Compton Smith for the respondent. The petition of Mabel Edith, Countess Russell, set forth that she was married to John Francis Stanley Russell, Earl Russell, at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, on Feb. 6, 1890, and they resided together at 48, Eaton-square. She alleged that from the period of her marriage to the time she left her husband he had habitually treated her with harshness and cruelty, terrifying her and injuring her in health. The petition gave details of the alleged cruelty; saying, for instance, that Earl Russell compelled her to remain up until two or three in the morning doing his accounts, and when she was unable to complete them he called her a "useless uneducated woman" and an "ungrateful devil." He had also, she alleged, threatened to use a revolver to her. He had humiliated her before the servants, and she had been compelled, under medical advice, to leave him. The respondent denied the cruelty alleged against him.

THE CASE FOR THE PETITIONER.

Sir Edward Clarke said Lady Russell was just over twenty-one years of age when, on Feb. 6, 1890, she married Earl Russell. They lived together only until the 12th of the following June, and the married life of four months was broken by one separation in consequence of Earl Russell's conduct—a separation which was only put an end to by the interposition of the family and the expression of penitance on the part of the respondent. The interval of reunion was in May, and on June 12 they were finally seperated. Just before they were married she had a severe attack of influenza, and it was not till Feb. 20. they left 48, Eaton-square for Torquay. There they remained only eight days, and then returned to Eaton-square. While they were at Torquay her husband treated Lady Russell in a way that showed very little consideration in a view of the state of her health. The influenza from which she had suffered was followed by an attack of pleurisy, and from that she had barely recovered. He insisted upon her walking very long distances, and so made her extremely ill. On another occasion, when they were out driving and the roads were so slippery that she was terrified, he insisted upon driving her up and down the hills about Torquay. But there were far more serious matters than this. It was alleged that at 48, Eaton-square, the respondent insisted upon a man named Roberts sleeping in the house three or four days and nights, and, after the respondent had undressed, going up to Robert's bedroom and remaining with him for several hours and again in the morning. In April Earl Russell became personally violent to his wife. Earl Russell was very much upset at not having a son and heir, and in consequence made use of a filthy expression to his wife, said he wished he had not married her, and on more than one occasion told her he would like to see her carried out in her coffin from the door. He kept a loaded revolver, and on one or two occasions the respondent had threatened to shoot her or himself. Earl Russell was very desirous of attending a levee and Lady Russell left Walton, where they were staying, and went up to London, to the Albemarle Hotel, and set out Earl Russell's clothes for the levee. When he arrived at the hotel Lady Russell was having lunch with her sister. He was extremely angry that she was not there to dress him, and, although his servant was there, sent for her, and she had to dress him, and again, when he returned, she had to undress him, and at last, in consequence of his conduct, she said, "I am sorry I ever married you." He immediately rang the bell, called for Lady Scott, and said, "Here is your sainted daughter, you can take her away as soon as you like, and she can go to the devil." He had given his wife some money in order to come to London in the morning, and he made her turn out her pockets and left her in the hotel without a shilling. The parties then separated, and a considerable correspondence took place between them, in which the respondent implored her in the most affectionate language to return to him. Eventually she did go back, and resumed cohabitation with her husband; but Earl Russell in order to show the way in which the forgiveness was appreciated, on the 6th, 8th, and 10th of June was again personally violent to his wife. The parties again separated, and again a considerable correspondence took place between them, Earl Russell agreeing to allow his wife £80 a month. The first month's allowance was paid into the bank, but after that her cheques were returned dishonoured, and upon writing to Earl Russell, he declined to have anything to do with her money matters. The correspondence, said Sir Edward, showed that there was no real repentance on the part of Earl Russell, and that she could not go back to resume marital relations with him. Sir Edward was quite aware that there were cases in which wives were hysterical, and that some force was necessary on the part of a husband. Hysteria too often explained the delusions as to treatment to which ladies often thought they were subjected; but in Lady Russell's case there was not the slightest ground for the supposition. He thought the jury would say she was entitled to protection from being called upon to resume her place in the establishment of her husband.

LADY RUSSELL'S EVIDENCE.

Mabel Edith, Countess Russell, was then called, and examined by the Solicitor-General. She repeated the facts as to her marriage stated by her counsel. Several of Sir E. Clarke's questions were objected to by Sir Charles Russell as leading questions. The witness said: At Torquay my husband treated me unkindly. On my return to Eaton-square I was directed to stay up and assist the respondent in making up his accounts. I had to sit up late at night and stand behind him for hours together. I told him I was too ill to continue to do so, and he said I was a "useless, uneducated woman, and a fool." I remember one occasion when I had gone to bed being called downstairs. Someone came and said Lord Russell insisted on my coming down. It was about half-past nine. I had not been well, but I got up and went to Lord Russell in his study. He said, "I suppose you have been sulking upstairs, and will say I have been the cause of your illness." He on that occasion called me "a barren beast." I asked him not to be so insulting, when he said he would call me worse if he wished. He then took hold of me violently by the wrists and forced me down on my knees. I think it was in the beginning of April Roberts came to stay at Eaton-square for two or three days. When Roberts came Lord Russell said I could go to bed. I went to sleep, but I think about three a. m. I was awakened by Lord Russell coming into the room.

On May 12 a family meeting took place at Pembroke Lodge, the residence of the Dowager Countess Russell. The result was I returned to live with my husband. After I returned to him he was not so cruel, but on June 6, at The Hurst, my mother's place at Walton, there was a very violent scene. My husband had been very unkind, and he rushed about and said he was looking for a revolver, and threatened to shoot me. He caught hold of me very violently, shook me, and then he went to the wall and hit it as hard as he could. I was very much frightened and left the room. Lord Russell usually kept a revolver on his writing table. Early in his married life he told me he always kept a revolver loaded, and if I annoyed him he would shoot me. Coming to June 10, Lady Russell said: "There was another disturbance, and on that occasion Earl Russell seized me by the wrists, and he forced me on my knees. The bracelets I had on made the blood start on my arm. On that night he told me to get out of bed. I did so, and fainted when Nurse Vaile came into the room. I was without a nightdress. A blanket was placed round me, and I left and went with Nurse Vaile to her room. Lord Russell came to the door and said, "What is the matter? Come back to bed." I refused.

In reply to further questions the petitioner said: I have never lived with Lord Russell since that. I have resided with the Dowager Countess Russell at Pembroke Lodge. Prior to leaving him I asked him for some money, and he took ten shillings out of his pocket, threw it at me, and said, "That's all you'll get out of me." I told him I was going, and asked him to kiss me, but he refused, and called me "a beast." In August my mother saw Lord Russell. I left my husband because I thought there was no likelihood of my living with him with happiness and safety.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SIR C. RUSSELL.

Cross-examined by Sir C. Russell: I had not up to July contemplated returning to live with my husband. I was ready to do anything in reason if he had met me half-way. I objected to a person he had in the house.

Who was that person?—Mr. Roberts.

Has your mother been urging you to return to your husband?—She has spoken to me, but she has never tried to influence me in the matter. I objected to go to Amberly Cottage when Mr. Roberts was there.

Lady Russell was pressed to say if she made any imputation on her husband or Mr. Roberts, and, after some hesitation, she replied that she did; but she admitted having written a letter to a friend, saying that [illegible] brought no charge against Mr. Roberts.

Sir C. Russell: Is it not true that since the separation you have endeavoured to smooth over matters between yourself and your husband relative principally to money matters.—I cannot say that was entirely the case. It was not entirely the dishonouring on my cheques that caused me not to return to my husband. It was told me if I went back Lord Russell would treat me worse than ever.

Who told you that?—Lord Russell's butler.

And that induced you to give it up?—No. I felt in my heart that I could not live with him again.

Replying to Sir C. Russell, her ladyship said: Lord Russell had no interest whatever in the settlement of £20,000 made on my marriage. I was not in debt four months after my marriage to the extent of over £4,000.

Were you not largely in debt to your dressmaker, hosier, florist, bootmaker, and others?—I was in debt, but not to the amount you state.

Lady Russell was then examined at some length as to the state of her health at her marriage, which she thought was good. She further said she was not subject to hysterics, and as to fainting fits she had only had them twice or three times.

Sir C. Russell: If Lord Russell had in addition to your own property, made you a proper settlement, would this case have ever been heard of in court?—I wished the matter to be settled out of court. The family wished the same thing and I assented.

Replying to further questions, Lady Russell said on the occasions when she was taken by Nurse Vaile to her room, she certainly had not before that, in a fit of violence, torn her own nightdress off. As to Mr. Roberts, she thought Lord Russell knew him at college. When he stayed at Eaton-square his bedroom would be over that occupied by Lady Scott. When Lord Russell went upstairs to see Roberts he had undressed in the bedroom she occupied. She thought it strange that he should leave her and sit in a man's bedroom. His manner had always been cruel towards her. After his threat at The Hurst on June 6, 1891, to shoot her if she annoyed him, she did not play lawn-tennis with him, but she had played with him after other quarrels

Sir C. Russell read several letters witness wrote to her husband during their first separation to show that, notwithstanding the alleged cruelty, she was writing to him on the most affectionate terms.—They were not affectionate letters, she said, but she wished to write kindly.

Sir Charles's case with respect to the first separation is that it was suggested by Early Russell owing to the state of the Countess's health; but the Countess still asserted the separation was owing to her husband's conduct.

Lord Russell further said:—As to the bills, the one from the dressmaker for £1,200 included work from Oct., 1885, to Feb., 1890. Her husband wished her to plead infancy and not pay the debts, but she said she would not, and that she would rather pay them out of her own income. All the money he paid on account of her debts was repaid by money raised. Lord Russell was constantly "bringing it up in her teeth" that he had paid for her trousseau, but as a matter of fact she paid it all out of her own funds. She brought no charge against Mr. Roberts and did not wish to do so. So far as she was concerned, the misunderstanding was never a matter of money. She never said to her husband, "I do not want any of your dirty money," because he never offered her any.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. Clement Godson, the well-known ladies' physician, was called and examined by Sir E. Clarke. He said he had attended the ladies of the Scott family since 1880. The Countess had enjoyed good health as a general thing. "Periodically she suffered very severe pains in early years, and that continued up to the date of her marriage." He never knew her to suffer from hysteria before her marriage. After her marriage she was ill owing to the nervous state induced by her unhappiness. Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, witness said Lady Russell suffered from spasmodic dysmenorrhœa.

Is that a disease which is accompanied by an hysterical condition?—Yes, quite probable.

Would you call Lady Russell a weakly woman?—No.

Sir C. Butt.—Would the disease of dysmenorrhœa act as an impediment to marriage?—No, certainly not.

In answer to further questions, witness said it was possible he might have administered morphia in the form of suppositories; and morphia, after its quiet, soothing influence had passed away, was followed by a reaction of depression.

MRS. LENA RUSSELL'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Lena Russell, sister of the petitioner, and wife of Mr. "Dick" Russell, examined by Mr. Coward, said her sister made complaints to her several times. Lord Russell's manner at the Albemarle Hotel was insulting. On another occasion she saw her sister's wrist bleeding.

Witness: On one occasion there was a quarrel.

And you took your husband's part?—Yes, naturally. (Laughter.)

Counsel read a letter from witness to Earl Russell in April, couched in the most friendly terms.

Lady Russell's maid and nurse having described the condition in which they saw her ladyship after her quarrels with her husband, Dr. C. W. Izard, who had attended Lady Russell, said that previous to the marriage she was a strong, healthy girl.

Was she of a hysterical disposition?—I should think no young lady less so. Witness had attended her for slight ailments.

Cross-examined by Sir C. Russell: She suffered from dysmenorrhœa, accompanied by spasms?—Yes.

Re-examined: So far as you observed, did she suffer from any acute form of the disease?—No.

Sir Edward Clarke: That is the case for the petitioner.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Sir Charles Russell in opening the case for the respondent, said Dr. Godson had told them Lady Russell suffered severe pains from dysmenorrhœa, and that it was more acute because it was accompanied by spasms.

Sir C. Butt: As I understand it, Dr. Godson said that she suffered from dysmenorrhœa, that it was spasmodic, and that there were spasms in addition. Then some questions were put, and he said it was an acute form of the disease. The one doctor thinks the disease exists without spasms, and the other that it is almost always accompanied by spasms.

Sir C. Russell said the jury would notice that there was a difference between the two gentlemen. The case of the respondent was that but for that disease she would have been a strong, healthy woman, and was in fact; but the form of disease from which she suffered inclined her to hysteria and exaggeration. Continuing, the learned counsel said the Solicitor-General opened the case as if he was resisting the claim of Lord Russell for the restitution of conjugal rights. But that was not the case. Lady Russell sought to be judicially separated from her husband. What protection or advantage would it give her that she had not now? Protection she did not need. She could not get freedom from this suit to enable her to marry again even were she so desirous. What then was the advantage and absolutely the only advantage which could be derived from this suit? It was this, that she might be entitled to apply to the Registrar of this Court in Chambers, if their verdict should be given in her favour, that in addition to her own fortune there should be something out of Lord Russell's estate in the way of alimony allocated for her support. The suggestion made by her ladyship left no other course open to Lord Russell but to bring this case into Court. If it had been a mere question of money there would have been no trouble about the terms to be agreed upon. The petition was filed on Nov. 28, 1890. In the petition, while there were charges of harshness and cruelty against Lord Russell, there was not in the petition one syllable about Mr. Roberts. On Jan. 1. 1891, particulars were delivered with reference to the Roberts incident. Did the statement in the particulars mean to make what was as grave an imputation as could be made, or did it mean merely that by cultivating the society of the man Roberts Lord Russell was neglecting the society of his wife? The Registrar did not regard the statement in the nature of the charge which he had hinted. He (the learned counsel) strongly condemned the manner in which the Roberts incident had been imported into the case, and he insisted that if such a grave charge was to be made it should be done in the most direct manner. He could come to no other conclusion but that the charge had been brought forward to be held as a rod over the head of Lord Russell. If he came into Court he would be cross-examined on the subject, and thus induce him not to take the step it was attempted. The only ground the jury could go upon in giving a verdict for the petitioner was that the husband had so far forgotten his marital duty as by his conduct to injure the health of his wife. The charge of cruelty was not supported by evidence. He insisted that the charge against Earl Russell had been supported by exaggeration, and in proof of that he refered to a letter written by Mr. Lena Russell to Lord Russell in the most affectionate terms after the separation. The learned counsel then refered to the medical evidence, and said there were other things affecting and worrying her soon after her marriage, as was shown by affidavit in relation to her debts. Returning to the charge in relation to "the man Roberts," Sir C. Russell said it was impossible to resist the conclusion that Lady Russell, having committed herself to a vile statement—had deliberately perverted that part of the account so as to convey an odious imputation, not merely on her husband, but on a man whose name and reputation might have been blasted did he not stand high in the opinion of his college friends and college superiors.

The first separation, he reminded the jury, only lasted a few days, and the Countess's statements as to the renewed cruelty he described as incredible. The cause of the quarrel at The Hurst was Lady Russell's wish to go to Ascot with a man at whose house Lord Russell had the strongest justification for forbidding his wife to visit. As to the incident in the bedroom on the night of June 10, a tale of wanton cruelty had been told. What happened was that the lady, feeling ill, got out of bed, and to her husband's terror fainted. He tried to revive her with water and eau de Cologne, and making her nightdress wet, covered her with an eiderdown quilt. After that incident Lord Russell sent for the doctor. There was one other incident, that of the cat. The cat had not been put in the petition, and there was nothing to show that it had suffered any injury by being thrown up in the air by Lord Russell.

Sir Charles said he did not hold up Lord Russell as a model, as perfect in self-restraint and temper. But he was honestly attached to his wife and desirous of clinging to her. She might at least, have conducted her case against him honourably. She might at least have refrained from vilifying and calumniating him.

MR. ROBERTS' EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. Ainsley Roberts was then called. He stated that he was educated at Christ's Hospital, obtained an exhibition at King's College, Cambridge, he obtained a mathematical scholarship there, took his degree, came out twenty-second Wrangler, and in 1887 was appointed head mathematical master of the Bath College. He knew Lord Russell at Cambridge, being introduced to him by some college friends, but afterwards saw nothing of him till 1889. Mr. Roberts detailed the visits he had paid to Lady Scott and to Lord Russell. At Eaton-square his room was at the very top of the house. He denied absolutely that Lord Russell was ever in his room undressed. Except for knocking him up in the morning he never used to come to his (witness's) room. But he and Lord Russell used often to sit up smoking at night. They smoked in the study, which was on the ground floor. Lady Russell was very kind to him. "I thought her a charming hostess," he said. He was sorry to say he had no idea that his presence was in any way distasteful to Lady Russell.

EXAMINATION OF EARL RUSSELL.

Lord Russell, examined by Mr. Inderwick, said he did not know to what purpose the £4,000 of Lady Russell's money not settled was applied, but he was surprised after he was married to find that there were still debts of hers to a considerable amount. As to his business, he never brought the electrical accountbooks to Eaton-square, and his wife never had to make up any electrical accounts at all. He used to make up the domestic accounts, but he denied that he compelled her to stand up beside him whilst he made up the books. It was true that he desired her to learn to keep house.

And what used she to do with the accounts?—She used to sit down by me and try to add them up. (Laughter.)

As to the occasion on which his wife said he made her get up at night to help him, caught her by the wrists and tore the lace of her dress, on that occasion they had a few words, and she was hysterical. When she got a little calmer, she went to bed. She came down and said she had lost her temper. Afterwards she became hysterical again, and began to tear the lace off her own dress. He held her writs to prevent this, and endeavoured to calm her.

Was she snappy to you?—Yes. Sometimes she would speak rather sharply to me.

Mr. Inderwick produced a letter which Lady Russell wrote one morning from her bedroom to her husband and Lady Scott. It began, "My own darling,—I feel such a beast being snappy to you both this morning; but when one is feeling ill, one is always snappy to the people one love best." The date was found to be in Lord Russell's handwriting. "Oh, yes," said Lord Russell, "whenever I get an undated letter, I immediately put the date on it myself." Witness was at Oxford whilst Mr. Roberts was at Cambridge. At Eaton-square he used after dinner to go to his dressing-room, put on a smoking coat and slippers, and then go down to the study to smoke.

Is it true that you ever went up to Mr. Roberts's bedroom after undressing, and stayed there until two or three in the morning?—It is absolutely untrue. Witness never noticed any unfriendliness or coldness towards Mr. Roberts by Lady Russell or her mother. On the contrary, she always called him "Barts." Sometimes Mr. Roberts would go to the drawing-room and sing songs with the ladies whilst the Earl stayed in the study smoking and writing.

Now, was there any impropriety, or any reason why you should not have had Mr. Roberts as a visitor?—Not the very slightest reason nor the slightest impropriety.

We have heard that statements have been made about you to Lady Russell by some members of your family. Lady Agatha Russell and the Hon. Rollo Russell, your father's brother. Are they with you in court?—They are.

Of the incident at the Albemarle Hotel witness's account was that so far from his having ordered his wife to dress him, as his servant was late she herself specially requested to be allowed to help dress him, because she said she wanted him to "look smart." After he came back from the levee he was told by her mother that she had been to lunch at the house of a lady, and had fainted there. He had objected to her visiting that lady, and within a few days he had expressed his objection.

Witness: Before Lady Russell left, her mother said to me, "You are not going to let her leave without any money, are you?" I said, "No; certainly not." I took out my pocket-book, and was going to give Lady Russell some money, when she said, "I don't want any of your dirty money." (Laughter.) So I shut up my pocket-book and put it back again in my pocket. (Renewed Laughter.)

Examination continued:—She proposed that they with Lady Scott should spend the Ascot week at the house of a certain gentleman. He did not wish his wife to go there on account of some of the people she might meet in the house. In fact (the Earl said) the gentleman had a mistress among his visitors, or so he had learned from Lady Russell. There was no truth at all in the story of his looking for a pistol to shoot her. His account of the occasion when he hurt her wrist with her bracelet was that she refused to give him back a letter he had written to his solicitor. He held her wrists till he got possession of it. "Afterwards," said he, "she boxed my ears and left the room." Afterwards he found that the bracelet had grazed her wrist.

When she recovered after the fainting fit, she was in a violently hysterical condition, sprang up off the couch on which he had laid her, and threw off the eiderdown. So it was that, at the moment nurse Vaile entered, Lady Russell was standing perfectly naked. He went into Nurse Vaile's room to see if she was better, and said, "Well, don't be so violent, darling," and she said, "D—n you, don's dare to call me darling." She was more and more excited and took the soap-dish up and threw it on the floor. Then she took the poker and made for him with it, and said she would throw herself out of the window if he came in to the room. On the following morning he sent for Dr. Russell.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Sir Edward Clarke cross-examined the witness: How do you account for the failure of your wife's health after her marriage with you?—Lord Russell: I think it was that Lady Russell had been unaccustomed to restraint of any kind. She had had everything entirely her own way. He restrained her a little. At Torquay she took him out driving; he did not take her. He had not learned to drive. He did not try to force her to drive down a slippery hill; he only tried to soothe her nervous apprehensions. At Torquay, soon after their marriage, he limited her to six cigarettes a day. He was not unduly anxious for the birth of a son and heir. He "was not in a hurry." He wished her to give up some of her friends.

As to his statement about the prohibition of the acquaintance of the divorced lady, he explained that he was not perfectly sure, but he believed it was before that date that he had mentioned something about the lady. It was true that he employed at Teddington a young man named Moyse, who left his service, and whom he re-engaged. Lady Russell remonstrated against the re-employment of this young man. "It will be better for you," she wrote, "to drop for ever all connection with the Williamses." The Williamses were a family—father, mother, and several daughters—whom he employed at Teddington.

Did you seduce one of the daughters?—I did. It was about three or four years ago.

Which one?—The eldest daughter, Kate.

What was the girl's age at the time?—She was 20 or 21 years old.

And how long did the intimacy between you continue?—Up to about a couple of months before I was engaged to Lady Russell.

He paid £1 a week to the mother after the connection was broken off, and he was still paying it. After his marriage the girl brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against him, and he paid her £500. Lady Russell knew about the circumstance. He re-engaged Moyse notwithstanding Lady Russell's warning, as Moyse was in no way connected with the Williamses.

Sir Edward's point in cross-examination on the nightdress episode was this: Why, when Lady Russell was in a dead faint for half an hour and he used burnt feathers, eau de Cologne, and all the other remedies he could think of—why did he not think of ringing the bell for her maid?—He did not know why, but it did not occur to him

When the nurse came to the door she heard Lady Russell speaking in a pleading voice. "What did that mean?"—I do not know. She was very excited.

"You were at Oxford?"—I was.

What College?—Balliol.

Did you complete there your full university career?—I did not.

Were you "sent down?"—I was.

What was the complaint against you?—It was that I had written an improper letter.

To a man or to a woman?—To a man, I believe.

Do you mean to say that you do not know?—I never saw the letter.

But do you mean to say that you were sent down without an investigation?—I challenged an investigation.

Your relatives knew that a charge of this nature had been brought against you?—They did.

Sir Charles Russell: Was Dr. Jowett the Master of Balliol?—He was.

And had you the option of returning to Oxford at the end of the year?—I had.

Having demanded an investigation which was refused, did you decline to return?—I did. I took my name of the College books.

And did you afterwards stay with Dr. Jowett at Balliol?—I did. By Dr. Jowett's invitation I visited him at Balliol, and Dr. Jowett came to my wedding.

The President: Was Dr. Jowett the authority who sent you down?—He was.

Earl Russel further stated that he informed Lady Scott of the circumstance, and that by her own desire he refained from mentioning it to her daughter. But he told both Lady Scott and Lady Russell of the circumstances spoken of with respect to the girl Williams.

After each of the answers given by Lord Russell as to the circumstance of his being sent down from Oxford and his career followihg that event, and after each of his replies on re-examination by Sir C. Russell there was applause in Court, notwithstanding the protests of the learned Judge.

THE ROBERTS INCIDENT.

The morning the mail left Lord Russell was again in the box.—Sir Edward Clarke said the Earl's diary had not yet been put in, and he proceeded to read brief entries asking Earl Russell, who had again entered the box, for occasional explanations. These entries chronicled Lord Russell's movements—at Pembroke Lodge, Walton, Teddington, Brighton, the N. L. C. ("I think we know what that means." said the learned counsel), the Albemarle Hotel, &c. One entry referring to Brighton was "M. meets me. M. nicer. Am a fool. Had a row." The word "dowie" puzzled Sir Edward. Sir Charles Russell said it was a wellknown Scotch word. Sir Edward: I am afraid I don't understand that language, my lord. (Laughter.) Lord Russell interpreted the word "down in the mouth." Several entries were to the effect that "M. is nicer;" "M. is quite different and so much nicer;" M. lets me kiss her." Does "we smoked together" mean you and Lady Russell?—Yes Lady Russell and I.

Sir Edward Clarke having ceased to read extracts from the diary, the witness was re-examined by Sir Charles Russell.

We see that for the whole period of your married life Lady Scott was constantly with her daughter. Is not that so?—Yes; frequently.

And her sister, Mrs. Dick Russell—not very frequently?—Not nearly so often.

The Solicitor-General asked you yesterday as to certain entries in your diary as to your wife's health. First of all, were you made aware of the fact that she suffered from a certain complaint?—I was.

And that she was very upset at the time?—She was quite prostrate. Lady Scott informed me of the fact, no one suggested that I should keep a record. It was kept by Nurse Vale before we married.

Sir Charles Butt then stated that he had received another letter addressed to the foreman of the jury, which thinking it was for himself, he had opened. He proposed to hand it to the foreman.

The Foreman: I don't want it.

Sir Charles Russell: Best take no notice of it. No doubt the person who has sent it would be highly gratified if your lordship paid any attention to it.

Sir Edward Clarke suggested that it should be torn up, and this was done.

THE EARL AND MR. ROBERTS.

A question then arose as to what had taken place before Mr. Registrar Low with regard to the statement in the particulars concerning Earl Russell and Mr. Roberts.

The learned Judge said that if the application had come before him he should have acted swiftly and surely. Either the petitioners advisers would have been asked to frame a definite charge, or he would have struck it out, and made them pay the expenses of putting it there. He did not think matters such as these should be based upon insinuation. There ought to be a distinct charge or the paragraph should be struck out.

Sir Charles Russell concurred.

Earl Russell, continuing, said that at the period alluded to his wife was precluded from fulfilling any engagements, and that it was also very necessary that she should be kept from catching cold.

Re-examined as to entries in his diary, the witness said the entry 26th May "Boyes: Bubble," referred to some experiments on soap bubbles made by Mr. Boyes.

THE DISCHARGED BUTLER.

You said (queried Sir Charles Russell) that you kept Dobson as long as it was possible. What did you mean by that?—He was very frequently drunk, and so violent to the maid-servants that I had to discharge him on the spot without a character.

Dobson is the man whom Lady Russell represents as making a communication to her after your separation?—That is so.

When did you discharge Dobson without a character?—I am afraid that I cannot give the date.

THE TEDDINGTON STORY.

With reference to the disagreeable story about the Williamses, can you tell me whether, until you mentioned it yesterday, it was at all known at Teddington?—No, Sir Charles, it was not.

Except the Williamses, yourself, Lady Russell, and Lady Scott, and any one whom they may have told, was the story known to any one?—Not to my knowledge.

Is the young woman still living with her family?—Yes.

No public reproach has been attached to her that you know of?—Not any public reproach, I believe.

Had Moyes any knowledge of the Williams incident?—I have no reason to believe so.

Was Moyes a skilled engineer?—Yes, engaged by me for my private work. He was not employed in my house.

This ended Lord Russell's examination.

A SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Norman Rushworth, surgeon, was then examined by Mr. Inderwick. He said he first saw Lady Russell in May, 1888: he had attended her before and after her marriage. He was sent for by Lord Russell, and attended Lady Russell on the 11th and 12th of June. She was in a very emotional and hysterical condition, and the witness prescribed a sedative for her. Lady Russell was better on the following day. She was certainly a hysterical subject. Witness attended Lady Russell in 1888 for the complaint to which reference had been made. She suffered very much from it. The complaint and hysteria often went together.

By Sir Edward: He first attended Lady Russell in May, 1888, for a hysterical affection of the spine. He did not remember Lady Scott saying that her daughter had hurt herself by jumping from a cart. Lady Scott was very anxious lest it might be a case of organic disease. Witness paid a number of visits, and held one consultation with Sir James Paget. There was no organic disease. The lady was certainly hysterical at the time. When he saw her in June she made general charges of cruelty against her husband, and showed the mark on her wrist.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S SUMMING UP.

Several servants having testified that they had neither seen nor heard of the cruelty alleged against Lord Russell, Sir Charles Russell proceeded to sum up. He spoke very briefly.

IT has been decided by the Peninsular and Oriental Company to close their connection with Venice, and on January 15 to establish a special weekly service between Italy and Egypt, the steamers to Alexandria running in alternate weeks from Brindisi and Naples, these being the most convenient ports for the Egyptian traffic, and necessitating the minimum of sea voyage. As the Egytian season is now commencing, the information will be of service to intending travellers.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Milk and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensible for Childrens Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

WANTED.

WANTED

A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.

Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.

Weaving Preparation Machinery acknowledged in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as on the Continent of Europe, to be the best in the market, supplied with Lancaster's patent improvements.

Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.

By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.

Rollers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.

Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

ADDRESS: WM. LANCASTER,
Engineer and Machine-Maker,
Accrington, England

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Rs. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85 Bechoo Chatterjee' Street, Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Vinolia
PUREST, Soap.
SAFEST, AND BEST.

"'Vinolia' Soap is of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An ideal Soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."—*Chemist and Druggist.*

VINOLIA SOAP — THE QUEEN. "Excellent from its purity lathers freely, and is very lasting."

VINOLIA CREAM — is UNEQUALLED for Itching, Insect Bites, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Eczema, Rash, &c. THE BABY. "For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days."

VINOLIA CREAM — THE LANCET. "An Emollient Cream for the skin in eczema, rash, eruptions, &c."

VINOLIA CREAM — THE QUEEN. "For rough hands it is invaluable, and it is as excellent in the nursery as it is for the toilet."

VINOLIA POWDER — A Soothing, Soluble, Silken, Rose Dusting Powder, Antiseptic, Protective, and free from Minerals, Poisons, and Injurious Agents.

VINOLIA POWDER — THE LADY'S PICTORIAL. "Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne by blocking up the pores of the skin."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON DEPOSITS at Call.....2 per Cent. per Annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ " "
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., M. P., Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,
AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at

TICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & C°, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & C°, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION HEADACHE CONGESTION

The most SCIENTIFIC REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 31, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & C°; *Bombay* : Kemp & C°; *Calcutta* : Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC** 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents : H. BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA!

WILLIAM RADAM'S

MICROBE KILLER

Cures Consumption, Bronchitis, Fevers, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and all Diseases now being traced to Microbes by Modern Science.

M. K. OR DISTILLED WATER treated with GASES & ELECTHICITY is the most powerful ANTISEPTIC known which can safely be taken in sufficiently large quantities so as to saturate the blood and every tissue of the human frame, thereby killing all MICROBES or GERMS of DISEASE in the body and most effectually curing the DISEASE itself.

Price :—Rs. 15 per jug (1 gallon),
Rs. 30 for a case of 2 jugs
(packed ready for despatch

Pamphlets and Testimonials sent Post Free.

AUTHORISED AGENTS:

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; BATHGATE and Co., BISWAS and Co., Calcutta; GOODMAN and Co., Allahabad; W. H. HOGAN and Co., Rawalpindi.

MANUFACTURED BY

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER Co., Ld., 111, Oxford St., London W.

SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR INDIA & BURMAH, 23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING

BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

FULL SIZE BOTTLES.

Can be obtained of FREACHER & Co., Ld., and of the principal dealers in India.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for **WILKINSON'S** Essence of **RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,** and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,

Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap

FOR

Toilet & Nursery

Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,

"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection;

its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

HUDSON'S LEAVES NO SMELL
PUBLIC HEALTH.
DAILY REGULATIONS.
SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson' leaves no smell.

"G.B."

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE
FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
PREPARED BY JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
33 MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.
Fac-simile Signature of J. Brown
J&B

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

Caution.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*

Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.

OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa. Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.

Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.

Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.

Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.

Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.

In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa may claim at once that it is not pure.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

(TRADE MARK.)

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC GIRDLE,

Price Twenty-five Shillings,

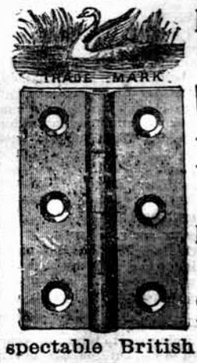
is the CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE ELECTRIC APPLIANCE ever offered to the Public, and for restoring lost nerve and muscular power it has no equal.

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC GIRDLE,

Whilst powerful enough to deflect a needle across the Atlantic Cable, is so harmless that a child can wear it without discomfort. For RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, and NEURALGIA it acts like a charm. Testimonials for TORPID LIVER, DIABETES, &c., and NERVOUS DEBILITY have been received by thousands at

PULVERMACHER'S Galvanic Establishment, 194, Regent Street, London, England. Pamphlets Free.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., 224, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: [illegible]